The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

LAST OF MARY POMEROY.

Impressive Services at the Funeral.

Glendenning Not Present—Scorching Denunciation of Her Seducer by the Officiating Clergyman—A Baptism and a Funeral in the Same Hour—An Indignation Meeting Called.

[From the New York Herald.]

The scenes witnessed Thursday at the residence of Mr. James Miller, where lay all that was mortal of Mary E. Pomeroy, will not be forgotten within the lifetime of those whose unpleasant lot it was to witness them. If a generous and lavish outpouring of sympathy can afford consolation to the living or vindicate the memory of the dead then the spirit of Mary E. Pomeroy may rest quietly in the country beyond the grave, and the gloom that now overshadows the home of an unoffending family may soon be dissipated. The funeral was such as has not been witnessed in Jersey City for many years. Men of high standing in the community, who were not acquainted with the deceased, or with the family with whom she resided, were there, not from curiosity, but to record a protest against

The Diabolical Villany

that sent her into an early grave. The hour for the services was fixed at two o'clock, but from noon the house was crowded. When the appointed time arrived fully 300 persons, all members of respectable families, were packed in the house or scattered through the lawn. Among those present were ex-Mayor Sawyer and Judge Charles L. Northrup. Alderman Tolley, George P. Howell, an elder of Glendenning's Church; William E. Dudley, Albert Metz, H. A. Hallerman, J. H. Bedell, Clinton W. Cougar, Edward L. Kimberley, George E. Randall, Charles W. Pervell, S. H. Dimottee, John Allen and Gilbert E. Dudley. Ex-Mayor Sawyer remarked, expressively:—"I determined I should come here at all hazards. As a man of family I want to show my appreciation of

The Sterling Character

of that young woman. She visited scene of our best families, and from what I know of her I say positively that if ever there was a pure, virtuous girl till she came across Glendenning she was one. If Glendenning's intimations as to her character have any foundation why did he allow her to occupy the sanctuary of God as organist up to the very Sunday before his arrest? Why, the very supposition is astounding. Whichever position he assumes he is guilty."

Dr. Burdett called in the early morning to the house of mourning and found Mrs. Miller suffering from an attack of acute nervousness. He administered not medicine, but some wholesome advice and consolation. One remark is worth quoting:—"You ought, after all, to feel happy, Mrs Miller, that God has taken her to Himself; had she lived she would be in the Lunatic Asylum."

The Brother of Deceased,

her only brother, Alfred B. Pomeroy, arrived from Michigan, and when he entered the house and saw the face of the dead, the scene was simply indescribable. He had expected to meet her and pass a few happy days at the close of the summer, but now it was a meeting of

The Living and the Dead.

He is a well built, handsome young man, apparently thirty years of age and was dressed in mourning. Wild rumors were afloat that he was searching for Glendenning in the morning, but these rumors were without foundation. Every rumor in this most melancholy case, however, is eagerly grasped, so intense is the excitement throughout the city.

The Room of Death

was the front parlor. The remains were encased in a handsome rosewood casket, mounted with silver. The expression of the deceased was wonderfully calm; she laid, to mortal eyes, in perfect repose. Even in death the features were regular, and conveyed the impression that she must have worn a most expressive face in life. The body was dressed in black tarletan strewed profusely from the neck to the waist with tuberoses and lilies. There were four exquisite wreaths on the lid of the casket wrought into the shapes of a cross, a crown, a heart and a shield. Some of these tributes from families in the neighborhood. The silver breast plate bore the following inscription:—

MARY E POMEROY.
Died August 18, 1874.
Aged 26 Years and 3 Months.

The rush was so great to view the remains that even the staircases and apartments of the house were filled and the front door was closed. At twenty minutes of three o'clock Rev. Mr. Tunison, of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, arrived. It was desired to have a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination, but none could be found. He proceeded up stairs, and his first office was to baptize the little one whose mother lay cold in death. The child was named Ellen Stuart Glendenning, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the sponsors. It was a trying spectacle when the minister invoked a blessing on the guardians of the child, and called on them to love, cherish and protect it. The poor little one is three weeks and two days old, but of such small proportions and sickly appearance that it is hardly probable it will long survive its mother.

The Sermon.

The minister taking a position in the hallway, at the foot of the stairway, read the services commencing with "Man that is born of a woman, &c.," and then proceeded to deliver his address as follows:—"Something more than a quarter of a century I have mingled, as a minister, with Christian people. I have buried fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, I have been called upon to consign to the silence of the tomb those who had been called away in a moment. But the most painful duty I have been called upon as a Christian pastor to perform I realize this hour. It is not only painful, but delicate. I am not willing to say a word that would reflect unjustly on any human being, yet

I Must Speak Boldly

those sentiments which will promote your morals and secure your welfare. I have prayed to God earnestly and anxiously this morning that He may guide me through this painful ordeal. In all cities, towns and nations there are and there will be deserters, despite the enactment of the best and wisest laws. The point that I desire to make in this connection is that there are men who will commit crime, despite the fact that God lives and reigns. God governs the ways of beings, who are constantly rebelling against Him. This world to day is not the same as when God made them. Earthquakes, whirlwinds, famine and pestilence are things that might exist in connection with a people who may have rebelled against God's authority. If there were no virtue there would be no vice. Here it is that some of those who are the purest and best suffer the most, while those who are the vilest and

The Worst Suffer the Least!

If I take poison, no matter who her I am—good man or a bad man, whether I have followed God's law or rebelled against it, I will die. God governs the world by general laws. The good suffer, yet God loves righteousness and hates evil. If I could believe there would be no hereafter—that when man dies there would be an end to man, body and soul, that there would be no rewards or punishments, I would discard the existence of God, I would be an atheist. I say this deliberately in presences of this vast assemblage. The thought suggested by these facts are that we are constantly surrounded by dangers, sickness, losses, and, worst of all, by sin. No matter how near we live to God, how much grace we have, we are in constant danger of His or dying hour. What are we to learn from this? We must be always vigilant and on our guard against the enemy. Does it not become a navigator to watch anxiously least he may strike upon a rock? Too sad event that called us here to-day teaches the importance of guarding against evil in all its forms. A little matter kindles a great fire. A little drop of poison quenches out a life. Bear with me if I speak of the experience of our departed friend. One single mistake broke a heart that was full of joy and destroyed a life. One single mistake on the part of her seducer made him

A Murderer.

I stand here to repeat it, and am ready to answer for it at the bar of man. I am a father, and I speak to fathers and mothers. I would rather see the mangled and lifeless remains of my daughter stricken down by the hand of the midnight assassin brought to my door than to see her robbed of her honor and virtue. If a man that robs another life deserves death on the scaffold, the man that robs a woman of what is dearer to her than life

Deserves a Thousand Deaths

on the scaffold. Oh, young men and women who hear me, pause before you make one step toward the narrow way. A great shadow has been cast upon this household. Poor Mary Pomeroy, when she fell, realized that all the beauties had departed out of this life. What a fearful mass of human beings, who have made a similar false step, have robbed themselves and sometimes their innocent ones of life! Poor Mary Pomeroy! She raised her soul to God and pierced herself to pass to a world where she hoped there would be no suffering. "I have made up my mind," said she, "that I must make a great effort if I will be saved. When I had fallen I felt that I was estranged from God and that I must make a great effort to be restored to His friendship. I would like to live longer, but I must go. I am content." Oh, it is well for poor Mary Pomeroy that God has taken her from a world of woe to a world of gladness!

During the delivery of this sermon the speaker was frequently interrupted by outbursts of grief from the ladies present. The remains were conveyed to Bergen Cemetery, where the tenement of the crushed and broken spirit was consigned to its kindred earth there to await the final resurrection. The body was interred in the family plot of the late Joan Heilerman by the kind permission of his sons, one of whom succeeds Miss Pomeroy as organist of the Prospect Avenue Church.

An Indignation Meeting.

Immediately after the funeral a meeting was held, and the following call was issued: A meeting of the citizens of Jersey City Heights will be held at McPherson's Hall, on Saturday evening, August 22, to give expression to their feelings in regard to the outrage perpetrated on the community by the Rev. John S. Glendenning.

Glendenning a Fugitive.

The presence of the only brother of poor Mary E Pomeroy in Jersey City was too much for Glendenning, and he accordingly took leave of the city before the funeral took place, but his flight was not made known till yesterday. He drove in a carriage to the ferry and then crossed to New York, where he is now contemplating at a safe distance the terrible mutterings of retribution, some of which reached his ears before he fled. His house is watched day and night. Mr. Alfred B. Pomeroy will return immediately to Michigan, where pressing business awaits him, and he cannot, therefore, take part in the legal proceedings against the alleged destroyer of his sister. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have, however retained the services of Messrs. Lina and Babbitt to bring the case into the courts. They are determined that Glendenning shall support the child. Mr. Dudley, Overseer of the Poor, has applied to the City Attorney to conduct the case on behalf of the city. The little one is sickly that the attending physician says that nothing but the greatest care can keep it alive.

New and Important Facts.

Some new facts came to light yesterday that will prove important when the legal investigation takes place. Mrs. Miller went to New York to secure a place where the infant could be taken care of for a short time. She stopped at a nursery in Clinton place, where, after some conversation with the physician and the matron, she learned that Glendenning was there six weeks previously and engaged rooms for a girl who he said was in trouble. She did not then hear his name, but she identified the photograph shown by Mrs. Miller. Glendenning was nervous and excited. She is willing to make affidavit to these facts. On referring to the date of his visit it was found that it was three days before Miss Pomeroy had Glendenning arrested.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 23, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind	Weather.
7 A. M	29 91	61	77	NE	Cloudy
3 P. M	29 83	66	75	NE	Cloudy
9 P. M	29 87	64	83	E	Cloudy

Mean Barometer, 29 87.
Rainfall, .30.
Mean Thermometer, 64.
Highest Thermometer, 69.
Lowest Thermometer, 60.

GEO. H. ROHR,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A., Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 24, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

Over New England and the Middle States, falling barometer, winds mostly from the north and east, increasing to fresh and to the coast, and partly cloudy, cool weather, with rain over the southern portion of the the former and southeast of the Alleghenies in the latter.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, August 24, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 73; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 74; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 65; Fort Sully, D. T., clear, thermometer 69; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 68; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 69; Leavenworth, Ks., cloudy, thermometer 73; Louisville, Ky., cloudy, thermometer 73; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 79; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 80; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 70; Pittsburgh, Pa., cloudy, thermometer 64; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 69; St. Paul, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 67; Vicksburg, cloudy, thermometer 74; Yankton, D. T., fair, thermometer 72; LaCrosse, cloudy, thermometer 67; Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., thermometer 78.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Races.

SARATOGA, August 22.—The entrance money on the last day of the meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association was held for the benefit of the public schools. The attendance was large. The first race was for a purse of $500, all ages; distance one mile and an eighth; Madge, Carter and Erastus Corning starting. Madge was the winner by two lengths, Carter second, fifteen lengths ahead of Corning. Time 1:57¼.

The second race was for a purse of $600—distance one mile and three-quarters. The starters were Botany Bay, Moline Darling and Gilliver. Botany Bay won by one length, Mollie Darling second. Time 3:09

National Schuetzenfest.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 22.—The target shooting at the first festival of the Grand National Schuetzenbund closed this afternoon. The prizes will be officially announced on Monday, but it is already understood that the first prize, $1,000 in greenbacks, will be awarded to Theo. Klein, of New York, and the second prize $500 in gold, to Wm. Hayes, of Newark. The third prize ($500), fourth prize (six hundred marks in gold) and fifth prize (a gold watch and chain), was a tie between Gustave Schilling, of Baltimore, Rudolph Heuszin, of Washington, and Adolph Strecker, of San Francisco, each having made sixty-two. The awards to these gentlemen will be decided by ballot on Monday. The sixth prize, a silver bowl, is awarded to Conrad Meyer, of East St. Louis, who marked fifty-nine, and the seventh prize, a silver goblet, to Joseph Belcher, of the Newark, (N. J.) *Schuetzen*. A large number of medals and cash prizes have been awarded during the week. The greatest number of bull's eye shots (45) were made by Adolph Stricker, of San Francisco.

The festival was most liberally patronized, and in every respect deserved success. The weather has been been most favorable. The closing ceremonies will take place on Monday night.

POLITICAL.

Alabama Republican State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 22.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-day, after a three days' session. The resolutions declare unshaken confidence and unalterable devotion to the great principles of human liberty, viz: The civil and political equality of all men, without distinction of race or color. We have never claimed, nor desired, and do not now, the social equality of the different races or of individuals of the same race, and we reject the issue of race again race rendered by the Democratic party, and which, if persisted in by that party, will plunge us again into war with the Government of the United States. We neither desire nor seek the invasion of the rights of the white people by the colored, but only ask equal advantages in matters of public and common right. The Republican party does not desire or seek mixed schools or mixed accommodations for colored people; want no special equality enforced by law. We recognize the fact that every home be sacred from intrusion, and that it is a free country every one can dictate for himself. We demand the vigorous execution of the laws of the State, and of the United States, for the protection of life, liberty and property, and call on the Governor to take all legal measures to discover and bring to trial all persons guilty of lynching the laws. Murder by lynching ambush, whether by one or many, must be put an end to, and the peace and security of the humblest home be respected and protected. A pledge is given to use the means of the State for the payment of all its just debts, and provide for the proper adjustment of its railroad indebtedness, and to pursue and to the further endorsement of bonds of all private corporations.

JERSEY CITY.

Indignation Meeting—Rev. John H Glendenning Requested to Leave the City.

NEW YORK, August 22 — A public meeting of the most respectable citizens of Jersey City Heights was held last evening to express indignation at the conduct of Rev. John H. Glendenning in connection with the alleged seduction of Mary E. Pomeroy. A series of resolutions was adopted, including one that it was the sense of the meeting that he be required to leave the city, and failing to do this immediately, it will be regarded as hurling defiance to the wishes and sentiments of the citizens. It was also resolved that the prosecutor of pleas of the county bring the case of Glendenning before the Grand Jury. Glendenning has made a formal request to the Presbytery of Jersey City for an investigation of the grave charges made against his character. The Clerk of the Presbytery replied that the next stated meeting will be held in October, when the subject will be considered.

TOLEDO.

Turnfest of the Cincinnati District.

TOLEDO, August 22.—The third annual Turnfest of the Cincinnati district commenced here to-day. Large delegations from southern Ohio and Kentucky arrived this morning. The district convention met at 10 o'clock at Druid's Hall. The exercises this afternoon and evening consisted of a grand parade, welcoming address by the Mayor, short speeches by various orators, and a grand summer night festival at Union Garden.

Lynch Law in Mississippi.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., August 22.—Taree negroes, Dick Cooper, Anthony Grant and Silas Johnson, who, at three o'clock on Monday morning last, forcibly entered the residence of Mrs. Burnly and violated her person, were taken from the jail at four o'clock this evening and hung by the citizens, about 1,000 of whom were present. Johnson was captured on Sunday. The other two were captured at Canton, brought here this morning, and lodged in jail. They all confessed their guilt on the gallows.

"An anti ichthyologist, or else a generally mischievous man, lately shut off the water from the trout ponds of the Hon. James W. Quiggle, at McElhattan, Pa., whereby 1,853 lively trout were destroyed.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Synopsis of the Forthcoming Report of the Committee.

The Testimony Reviewed.

Tilton Charged With Perjury.

Beecher Found "Not Guilty" of the Charges.

Damaging Testimony Against Tilton.

Exposures by His Adopted Daughter.

Press Comments.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1874.

Moulton's Statement Considered Harmless.

One of the members of the committee of inquiry told a reporter that "he was utterly amazed at the weakness of the statement. There was absolutely nothing in it; not a particle of evidence against Mr. Beecher." Another telegraphed to Mr. Beecher that "Moulton's statement is utterly harmless; we are perfectly satisfied with the case." Other members of the committee expressed themselves well pleased with the statement, as they said it contained no letters of Mr. Beecher heretofore unpublished which had the appearance of supporting the theory of Mr. Beecher's guilt. T. G. Sherman says he felt honored and happy to be associated with Mr. Beecher as an object of attack by Moulton.

Tilton's Opinion.

Mr. Tilton declined to enter into any detailed conversation about Moulton's utterances. He told the reporter that Moulton had spoken the truth, and that he was glad that his information had become before the public so fully. I is expected that Tilton's forthcoming statement will be made public next Monday, and will consist largely of an argument on the report of the investigating committee. Some of the members say that during the delay there would probably be none or very few changes made in the draft of the report submitted by the sub-committee, and that it was very likely their work would be finally adopted in its present shape. Some insisted on having more time to inspect the evidence in its completed form, but on the intercession of the more conservative portion of the committee it was decided to submit the report at once. Mr. Beecher will preach here to-morrow.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, August 23.—Mr. Beecher preached here to-day to a large congregation. Stages loaded with visitors came from all the hotels and towns in the vicinity. His text was taken from 23 Timothy, 24 chapter, a part of the 19th verse: "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal: The Lord knoweth them that are His."

"MUTUAL" MOULTON.

How the Press Handles His Statement.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Mr. Francis D. Moulton has at last given to the public the statement which he refused to give to the committee. It is the product of long labor and consultation with lawyers, and it is put forth with an air of solemnity which seems to portend ruin and desolation. What might have been its effect had it appeared a month ago we will not stop to conjecture; but coming so late and under circumstances so gravely suspicious, it will require a very cautious examination. Certainly it is very far from justifying the fears of Mr. Beecher's friends or the exultant prophesies of his enemies. The witness who was supposed to hold the key of the situation leaves the posture of affairs substantially unchanged. Those who believed in Mr. Beecher's innocence before will believe in it still. Those who waited for further developments must be content to wait awhile longer. It is evident that the assailants discharged their worst missiles at the opening of the engagement. Mr. Moulton cites very few additional documents of any importance, and none that are half so damaging on their face as the letters already published. He quotes one or two which tend to confirm the theory that Tilton's original charge against Mr. Beecher was not adultery, but improper solicitation. He makes it as clear as day that Tilton's sensitiveness on the subject of his wife's honor rose and fell with his pecuniary fortunes. He took his views and arguments on *The Independent* and *Brooklyn Union*; slept while the $5,000, paid by Mr. Beecher to *The Golden Age*, held out; and became ungovernable when the money was all gone and Mr. Beecher (as he himself says) refused to furnish any more. * * *

When we come to inquire, however, what evidence it supplies that is pertinent to the issue we shall soon exhaust it. Mr. Moulton tells the story of his connection with the case substantially as it has been told before.

(From the Philadelphia New Age.)

The ultimate verdict of the public, should there be no further revelations in this case than have already been published, must therefore rest on the amount of credence it is prepared to accord to the statements and explanations of the parties respectively. But whatever that degree of credence may be, with respect to the material point in question, namely, the adultery charged between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, there can be, in our opinion, but one result in reference to the general character of all the parties. Mr. Beecher, however, must be brought up to a date since the beginning of the present investigation. Clearly either Mr. Beecher or Mr. Moulton is guilty of a deliberate lie. It is also clear that, so long as Mr. Moulton's character remains for other wise pure, it is impossible that it is at present, the public have a right to entertain an honest doubt which of them is the liar. The report of the Committee of Investigation is not yet made, and may help to remove the doubt. If it does not, however, then we presume, by no method of guessing except through the searching process of an investigation in a court of law.

If not a thorough Joseph Surface, is most certainly a thorough Charles Surface, a mental donkey, weak in mind, vacillating in resolution, murky in expression, and utterly unsafe as a religious guide. Mrs. Tilton, if not a religious maniac and a fool, is—well, a very wretched woman. Mr. Tilton, if not a most unfortunate and hen-pecked husband, is a pander of his wife's dishonor, and Mr. Moulton, if not a downright fool, who would, according to his own statement, have condoned one of the worst offences for the sake of religion in which he avows himself an unbeliever, is most certainly a very bad man. The public have now all of the case before them which will probably ever be disclosed unless it is brought into a legal tribunal. Whatever its verdict may be with regard to the parties her honor and our thing we may rest assured: that the course of morality and true religion has nothing to do with it and that the Plymouth Beecher scandal (which is now been forgotten the great principles which are sought to be assailed through its medium will remain uppermost in the minds of men.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The documents supplied by Mr. Moulton do not add to the testimony against Mr. Beecher in the way of written admissions of guilt. But Mr. Moulton declares that both Mr. Beecher and Tilton orally confessed to him that they had committed adultery with one another; and further declared that his mediation between them and Mr. Tilton was founded upon their guilt as a fact undisputed by them. It is manifest from the letters produced by Mr. Moulton that he retained Mr.

(From the New York Herald.)

That the testimony was prepared previous to Mr. Beecher's statement is an important point in its favor, because the event will try the value and weight of the evidence, for it is thus free from all imputation of passion. Had the statement been prepared under the heat and excitement occasioned by Mr. Beecher's charges of blackmail—charges which it was impossible for Mr. Moulton to overlook—it would thereby have been materially weakened. As nothing but the truth is to be sought for in this case, and as Moulton's credibility is the test by which Tilton's charges are to be tried, it will be seen in regard to the former point is the fact that the statement was prepared before a new element of hatred and ill will had been introduced into the controversy. Mr. Moulton has not retained the great clergyman had never fallen. We would fain believe it now, if we could see any possible way by which he could escape out of the messes which bind him. Moulton, pressed to speak by the embarrassments of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Beecher's friends, has spoken at last, and pained as we are at the result, we cannot disregard the fact that the Plymouth pastor is crushed, unless this terrible witness against him can be shown to be a monster of villainy, duplicity and falsehood.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Moulton might have spared his introductory protestations of his desire to suppress the revelation for the sake of peace and the cause of religion; his unwillingness to make its cross when Tilton had used all he wanted to; his pretense that even then he hoped for reconciliation, and his unceasing professions that he came into this matter in the interest of the cause of religion and to save the framework of society. * * * Moulton has impeached himself. His word is deserving of no credit, save as supported by other things. The documents he furnishes are not to be taken as proof till subjected to scrutiny; for we have to remember that Tilton's first accusation of Beecher uttered for undeniable proof an apology which Moulton fabricated, and that garbling has already been unscrupulously used, and there is reason to suspect forgery. We remember, also, that after Mr. Tilton story was published in the Woodhull paper, both Tilton and Moulton took pains to assure Assistant Pastor Halliday that it was wholly false.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The present statement presents Mr. Moulton's evidence in the controversy. The rapid preparation of this statement last night precluded that close scrutiny which alone would justify a final estimate of its real import and value. We do well to remind those who read the statement that it is really the first *evidence* that has been presented. Mr. Tilton's statement was the charge or accusation, which referred to Moulton, and quoted from documents in Moulton's possession for proof. The statements made by Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher were answers to this accusation. For the first time, therefore, we have the testimony of a competent witness. Mr. Moulton would be a competent witness in a court of law, unless he could be impeached—that is, proved to be a man who could not be believed on oath. There is no reason to suppose that this could be done in Moulton's case. He has always been regarded as an honorable business man, and neither his word nor his character has been under reproach until Mr. Beecher stigmatized him in his recent statement as a blackmailer.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

When Mr. Beecher's statement was published a few days ago is certainly credited a reactionary movement in the public mind in his favor. It seemed to be fair and plausible relations of very painful circumstances, throughout which Mr. Beecher had behaved with great weakness, but probably with no very bad intentions. Mr. Moulton's statement, printed in full this morning, will just as certainly stop the wave of popular feeling in Mr Beecher's favor and set it in the other direction. * * * * As the matter now stands, there is at last a direct issue of fact on several important points between Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Francis D. Moulton. One man's oath is as good as another's, and in this instance the issues must incline according to the weight of the evidence of facts of witnesses which either party may adduce in support of his allegations.

(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

We do not think it (Moulton's statement) can be converted. The facts he states, the circumstances connected with them, the letters he produces, clinched and riveted as they are by the confession of Mrs. Tilton to Miss Anthony and through her to Mrs. Isabella Hooker, and by the confession—not once, but on several occasions—of Beecher himself to Moulton, so firmly establish the guilt of Beecher as to leave him no visible loophole of escape.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

The question of Beecher's guilt or innocence now rests upon the credibility of Moulton. If his statement is reliable Beecher is guilty beyond question. If Moulton is not to be believed, then the question of guilt or innocency must be determined upon the other evidence—the published letters—in connection with Beecher's explanation. Altogether it is an ugly case, and we are inclined to the opinion that the Parson has not escaped unscathed.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

Moulton has spoken at last, and his long statement challenges attention. From the first he has had it in his power to settle this controversy, in the minds of very many at least, and the wonder is that he has so long suffered his own reputation to be undermined by his silence. Finding that Mr. Beecher accuses him of levying blackmail, he speaks, and declares, in the most unequivocal manner, that Mr. Beecher confessed to him, not once, but many times, that he had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Tilton. This witness, supported by Mr. Tilton's testimony of his wife's confession, and by the documentary evidence, leaves little room for dispute. We shall find time to examine his statement more carefully another day, but his distinct assertion that Mr. Beecher confessed this crime, with the manifest fact that Moulton would not make such a public statement unless prepared to sustain it on the witness stand, gives the case a new appearance. The strangest feature in it is that Mr. Beecher, if he knew that such testimony could be given, dared to accuse Moulton of blackmailing.

(From the New York World.)

All Mr. Beecher's and Mrs. Tilton's letters now made public go to prove that Tilton and Moulton lied every shot in their common locker in the first Tilton indictment, which, indeed, by its garbling and its omissions, was more damaging than the whole letters and documents since published prove to be. Not one item of actual evidence or trustworthy testimony has been adduced by Moulton which adds a new difficulty or inconsistency to the explanation already put forth by Mr. Beecher in his narrative and cross examination.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

As there has been in this case controversy no charge against either party of publishing any but genuine letters, we may accept until questioned the authenticity of Mrs. Tilton's abject confession of mendacity to Mr. Moulton, in her letter of November 24, 1872. This brings us to another and more important point in the case. The proof of Mr. Beecher's criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton rests (1) upon her own alleged confession, and (2) upon Mr. Moulton's statement of Mr. Beecher's confession to him. And first, as to the confessions of Mrs. Tilton. There were, it is alleged, two of these, one made in writing in July, 1870, and afterwards destroyed by Mr. Tilton, the other made verbally in the November following. With all traits now apparent of the utter unreliability of Mrs. Tilton, her confessed incompetency to tell the truth, the question will arise how far her testimony should go to overthrow the solemn denial of Mr. Beecher. It is true that Mr. Beecher had not made this denial under oath, but in a case like this, with the whole country listening to his words, the testimony of a minister like Mr. Beecher is clothed with all the solemnity of an oath. Mrs. Tilton confessed her crime, then recanted the confession, and this has been repeated until her testimony is robbed of all its proper significance. Beside Mrs. Tilton there remains only Mr. Moulton, who affirms and reaffirms with a profuseness of accessory details that give his statement strong plausibility, the fact of Mr. Beecher's reported confessions to him. This is the case as it stands.

(From the Pottsville Miners' Journal.)

We decline to publish it, though we have the whole statement in our hands at the present moment, and we are impelled to the pursuance of this course by several reasons, two of which are, first, that we consider not the slightest credence can be attached to any utterance that emanates from Moulton, and second, that we do not wish to disgust our readers, whose good sense will tell them that the public at large is satiated with the foul and disgraceful story of treachery and blackmail.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

It is to be said on fly of the correspondence divulged in Moulton's plain and business-like statement, that it is intelligible on the hypothesis of Beecher's guilt, and cannot be harmonized with the presumption of his innocence without violating common sense. If innocent, Mr. Beecher has involved himself in a network of suspicious evidence more intricate than we remember any innocent man ever to have been caught.

(From the Lancaster Examiner.)

From the terrible ado about the "Mutual Friend's" forthcoming statement we did look for something startling and crushing, but, as heretofore, what this would-be mutual donkey amounts to nothing and will have no influence in changing the opion of the unbiased, that Mr. Beecher is falsely accused and has been terribly abused.

(From the New York Times.)

Mr. Frank Moulton has prepared and published what he calls a "statement" on the Beecher-Tilton scandal. It is a curious document, which we hope the public is becoming as tired as we have long been; and as we cannot see that it throws any new light on the dismal affair which it relates, we, for our part, refuse to publish it. We must, however, make room for several letters which Moulton produces.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Mr. Moulton makes the assertion that Beecher confessed his criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton repeatedly in conversations which he (Moulton) had with him. He supports this a legation with such documents as are in his possession—many of them unimportant—some of them strange and bewildering—all of them intensely painful and disgusting. * * * The evidence adduced by Mr. Moulton should be examined with a recollection of the explanation of the accused, and in this, as in all cases, it stood be borne in mind that the burden of proof is on those who make the charges and awaits to substantiate them.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Moulton's statement is confirmatory rather than new. It presents an extraordinary chain of circumstantial and documentary evidence in support of the original charge of Tilton and in contradiction of Beecher's statement. There never has been any room for reasonable doubt in the business, however; and, therefore, disinterested and intelligent people do not need Moulton's publication to assure them of Beecher's guilt. They who doubt it would not believe though one should rise from the dead.

(From the Brooklyn Argus.)

The paper of Mr. Moulton is the one prepared by him before Mr. Beecher had charged him with blackmailing. He seems to think it unnecessary to add any word of explanation to the former statements in regard to money transactions. The explanations carry their own interpretation. As the case now stands, Mr. Tilton's charges seem to be sustained, and the charges of blackmail against Mr. Moulton do not sustained.

(From the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

Mr. Moulton's "statement" has the bearing only of evidence furnished by a leading party concerned in the affair, and simply opens a question of veracity which we decline to consider.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

Arrival of the New American Minister.

BERLIN, August 23.—J. Bancroft Davis, the new American Minister, has arrived in this city.

SPAIN.

The Question of Recognition.

LONDON, August 22.—The Russian Government has refused to recognize the Spanish Republic. It is in consequence of this that the powers delay complete recognition, but it is reported that the Governments of Austria and Germany have sent credentials to their representatives at Madrid.

VIENNA, August 23.—The *Irish* announces that the Austrian and German Charge d'Affaires at Madrid were notified on Friday last of he recognition, by their respective Governments, of President Serrano as chief of executive power of Spain.

A Town Surrendered to Carlists.

MADRID, August 23.—Leo De Urgel has been surrendered to the Carlists through treachery of parties within the city who are friends of the Bishop of Urgel, the Chaplain of Don Carlos. Gen. Tristany captured the entire garrison—485 men, with 32 guns, and shot the commandant of the citadel.

Filibustering Expedition Against Porto Rico.

The Government has information that a filibustering expedition is preparing against Porto Rico, and has taken measures to put a stop to it. The truth of the report in regard to that island published in the New York *Freeman's Journal* is indignantly denied.

American Breech-Loading Rifles.

MADRID, August 23.—The War Department has signed a contract for one hundred and thirty thousand American breech-loading rifles.

FRANCE.

Newspapers Prosecuted.

PARIS, August 22.—Legal proceedings have been instituted against the *La Temps, L'Opinion Nationale and Le Bien Public* for publishing Marshal Bazaine's letter in relation to his escape.

"Vive la Republique."

PARIS, August 23.—President MacMahon met with a strong Republican demonstration at Morlaix, where he arrived to day. During his reception there were tumultuous shouts of "Vive la Republique!"

CHINA.

Destructive Typhoon.

HONG KONG, August 21.—There was a very severe typhoon at Magasaki yesterday. Great damage was done to property on the shore and to shipping in the harbor. A considerable number of natives were lost.

The blacksmiths of Lancaster county will hold a convention in Lancaster City, on the 27th of this month.

KENTUCKY.

A War of Races in Girard County.

Fighting in Stanford.

The Military Called Out to Preserve Order.

Peace Restored at Last Accounts.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 22.—In response to a call of Governor Leslie, four companies of militia, 250 men, under Colonel Clarke, left this city at nine o'clock to night for Lancaster.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—[A. M.—The *Courier Journal* has received the following special telegrams from the seat of hostilities in Girard county:

STANFORD, Ky., August 22.—A number of men have reinforced the Kennedy party at Lancaster, and recruits are still going into town, well armed. Troubles of a serious nature are brewing. The object is to quiet the excitement peacefully, if they can, but forcibly if they must. The Sellers party are negroes and whites, principally negroes, about thirty of whom are guarding his house, where they have entrenched themselves and are well armed. They are armed with Spencer rifles, but where they got them is strange. The sheriff of the county, W. G. Sanders, has been appointed chief of the peace brigade.

Skirmishing

has been going on since two o'clock this afternoon. It is reported that five negroes have been killed and several wounded. Sellers' house has been burned and two others. The United States troops came out and both parties fired on them. The troops returned the fire and dispersed both parties, and returned to their quarters. All is quiet at present (7 o'clock). The end is not yet reached, we fear, although earnest efforts are making to stop hostilities.

Second Dispatch.

LANCASTER, August 22.—We are really having a terrible war between a party of whites and blacks. Fighting has been going on at intervals since Wednesday night. Yesterday morning some negroes shot Mr. Fred. Yeakley, and this outrageous act aroused the whites that a large party took possession of the town this morning and firing has been kept up all evening. One negroes are fortified in the house of Wm. Sellers. It is thought two negroes were killed this evening and several wounded. The whites set fire to an outhouse near Sellers' residence, with the intention of burning the negroes out, and it is now burning. The whites now have the negroes surrounded. It is reported that Sellers has gone after more negroes. The whites here also sent for reinforcements.

A Perfect Reign of Terror

exists. There is no law or order here. The troops stationed here, nowrefuse to interfere. Citizens fear the town may be burned. A party of whites from Lincoln county are here with arms and ammunition. A regular engagement finally ensued, in which parties between the troops and rioters. The troops were called into town to try to quell the riot, when they were fired on by both parties. They returned the fire, and several were wounded on both sides. Sellers' dwelling is now burning.

Third Dispatch.

DANVILLE, August 22.—The situation at Lancaster up to a late hour this evening was as follows: Kennedy's friends occupy the court house, and Mason and Saunders a hotel situated on the road leading to Stanford. Sellers' forces are located on Sellers' premises, just down the hill on the Lexington pike and a short distance from the public square. A third party, whose mission is to preserve or restore peace, occupy a corner building on the public square between the two parties and on the road to Lexington. There has been no shooting since my last report.

Fourth Dispatch.

DANVILLE, KY., August 22.—There is more shooting at Lancaster. Negroes near Sellers' premises fired on a party of whites in Brown's building, on the corner above spoken of. The fire was returned, and a skirmish between the parties ensued. It was kept up till the time the messenger left. Two negroes were shot, supposed to be killed. No other casualities are known.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—The latest reports from the seat of war report the opposing parties dispersed by Federal troops, and all quiet.

From South America.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Mail advices from Panama to the 15th report that the claim in regard to the steamer Montijo would probably be referred by the Colombian and United States Governments to the German Minister at Bogota for arbitration.

A Brazilian iron-clad bombarded the town of Aivear, in the province of Corrientes, on account of the alleged ill treatment of its officers, which the authorities would neither explain nor punish. It was even feared the affair would lead to a war between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP.

ALLEGHENY, PA., July 30, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co:

The Keystone Pump built for use of the Allegheny Water Works, has given satisfaction in every particular. While it is not put to so severe a test as Pumps might be, I have no hesitation in saying that it is equal, if not superior, of any Pump that I have any knowledge of.

WM. PAUL JR.,
Sup't Allegheny City Water Works.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110.

THE second installment of five per cent. bonds is about being sent to Europe.

BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, has gone to Europe for a six weeks' run on the Continent.

PRESIDENT GRANT has started East, and is to visit Martha's Vineyard, the joint where Methodist New Englanders hold their great camp meeting.

MINISTER JEWELL made a very excellent impression in England, and his stay there is said to have resulted in a very much improved understanding between the Post-office Departments of the two countries.

THE demand of the Governor of Kansas for arms to use in protecting the State against the Indians on its borders does not speak well for peace in that region. There is evidently a feeling of unrest among the Indians.

THE French Government, it seems, was induced to a change of policy toward the Carlists, by revelation of the fact that its indulgence to them very nearly amounted to complicity; hence it was compelled to change its course, and join in the recognition of the Republic. German intimations hurried it to this change.

GENERAL SEWELL, Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad, now a member of the State Senate of New Jersey, is spoken of as a probable candidate for Congress in the District in which he resides. It is a strong Republican District, and a nomination is equivalent to an election. General Sewell won his star in the war of the rebellion, and is an affable and popular gentleman, worthy the honor proposed.

WHATEVER there may be in the question of authority of the Deputy Mayor to remove Chief of Police Irwin, there seems little doubt that the action of suspending him was justified by facts. And after what has been done, the maintenance of order in the force requires that Mayor Blackmore should return, and enforce the mandate of his deputy. At all events, he should thoroughly investigate the facts, and act as they may require.

WE MAKE profound obeisance in response to the tender solicitude of the *Dispatch* and *Post* in behalf of the GAZETTE. We unfortunately never have opportunity to reciprocate their kind expressions, as neither of those journals ever manage to offer a suggestion of sufficient merit to be publicly adopted. The one, edited by the Professor of Verbosity, is too much occupied by severe words to allow of ideas being embodied, and the other is too stupid to furnish ideas or even grammatical English. Of course such small puppies are always barking at their more fortunate neighbors.

THE criticisms over the platform of the Republican party turn on two points,—the insincerity of those who made it, and its lack of verbal nicety. In the latter particular it resembles *Dispatch* editorials, in that it is verbose. In the former, there are two views to be taken. If it represents the views of the people, it is not so particular as to its authors; or, it may indicate that its originators see the folly of further contesting against the people. It would be cruel to say, that as the managers have the candidates and through them the offices, which are substantial, they can afford to give the people the platform, which is unsubstantial,—mere words.

WHETHER Custer's military expedition to the Black Hills has been attacked by Indians, or not, it is generally accepted as ending the old Indian policy, and as necessitating a different course toward the tribes of the Northwest. In all the discussions we have seen, however, there is no reference to what must, very soon, bring on a collision with those Indians. The Northern Pacific Railroad has reached the Missouri river, at Bismarck, and when the work of construction again begins, as it will in a year or two at most, it will at once enter the territory of the hostile Sioux, and thus be to them a declaration of war. This idea of keeping truce with the Indians is a mere farce. In the nature of things it cannot be done. Already large populations of whites press close upon the Indian border, and collisions are not infrequent. That the Indians can retain large bodies of rich lands, and merely roam over them, in hunt of game, is against the experience of the past. How and when the present condition of things shall be changed is the question that is open to discussion. Our policy, hitherto, has been in favor of the treaty system, and our precedents are all in that direction. The theory of citizenship better suits the situation, but this, of course means war with the roving, hostile tribes.

REBUKING GRANT.

We publish elsewhere a communication from a source so respectable that it deserves special attention, relative to one phase of the proceedings of the Convention at Harrisburg. We cannot say that the proposal for an indorsement of Grant for a third term was managed, as one of those side scenes, for which our State Ring is famous, but it was at all events opportune to the interests of the Hartranft resolution. It was very promptly availed of by Mr. Dickey as a reason why the Hartranft endorsement should be ratified, and contributed very largely to that end. It is very well understood that the idea of recommending the Governor for the Presidency was intended as a quiet but significant thrust at Third Termism, and did indirectly what those who drew the platform were afraid to do directly. That the leaders in this State, those who constitute the ring, have broken with Grant, since he would not accept Don Cameron for Secretary of the Treasury, is tolerably well known. Grant is a squeezed lemon, so to speak, so far as they are concerned, and they do not neglect to strike him when opportunity offers. All this is done, with far reaching views, as to policy.

In the first place, the new Constitution has limited, somewhat, the opportunities for gain, in the management of cities like Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and even the State Treasury is not fully equal to what it was, as the funds are shifted too frequently to be fully as profitable as they formerly were. Hence a broader field of operations is desired, and this is opened up, in the election for the United States Senator next Winter, but more practically if the Presidency can be captured. We fully believe that Hartranft will not be as pliable as they think, yet this is their scheme. In the second place, they realize that the reins of power in this State will slip from their grasp, if they are not successful in the broader field. The presence of very nearly a majority of anti-ring delegates in the State Convention,—enough had they been skillfully and determinedly led, to have captured both the Cancus and Convention; and the result of the recent elections show that the power of the State Ring is waning; and few know it better than they. Add to these their belief,—correct, too,—that Third Termism is unpopular, and we have the list of reasons why these gentlemen were enthusiastic for Hartranft. That they will actively bargain and intrigue for the nomination is perfectly certain, and their ability in this direction is such, that those who think they can do nothing simply count without their host.

But our correspondent touches another and very important side of this affair. It is, that of all others these persons are the last who should strike Grant, or make use of Hartranft to that end. Grant elected Hartranft. All who refer back to the State Gubernatorial canvass will remember the desperate character of that contest. Hartranft's success was involved in doubt, notwithstanding the energetic efforts put forth for him. Eventually the plea was urged, far and wide, that Hartranft's defeat would imperil Grant. The effect of this was to bring a vast number of those who favored Grant to endorse Hartranft, for the sake of the President. The business men's meeting, in this city, was drawn together, and made a success chiefly by this influence. Its power was patent. The Democracy felt that its declarations were a death blow to their hopes, and thus it proved. The most powerful agencies in favor of Hartranft's election were those inspired by Grant's name and popularity,—and, thus, Grant elected Hartranft. We are not friends to the Third Term, but it comes with bad grace from the State Ring to declare, in open and formal manner, against the man who pulled them through. We do not doubt that this fact will militate against them very greatly. Had the Convention been in the hands of the people, irrespective of the Ring, and Hartranft's nomination been spontaneously recommended, it would have been a graceful and influential movement. But to come from the persons who were so greatly aided, two years ago, by the President, and to have in it a well known *animus*, personal to the President, makes it a very different affair, and will develop many antagonisms.

Hartranft's name was mentioned several weeks ago, and he was being brought very rapidly to the full attention of the country. Had this influence been allowed to gradually develop, we are inclined to think his nomination within the list of probabilities. But the endorsement, in a formal manner, by the State Ring, thus showing that they have taken the subject in charge, will array against it Grant's friends, as well as the opponents of Ring rule. We fear Hartranft has been fatally stabbed in the house of his friends.

MOULTON.

The full statement of Moulton, in the Beecher case, is a document of great length, much of which is made up of irrelevant matter. What Mrs. Isabella Hooker, or her husband, or a dozen other persons heard or thought about it, five years ago, is not evidence. Yet letters from such persons constitute much of Moulton's statement. What is relevant is his affirmation that both Beecher and Mrs. Tilton confessed to him that they were guilty of adultery. This statement is made more than once, and in the light of this, he interprets such letters as he presents. There is, however, but a single letter that bears a construction that even hints at this, and that is Wilkeson's, which refers to "improper advances." That outside parties had heard reports, criminating Beecher, seems clear enough. But that such hearsays constitute evidence of fact, is not, of course, to be, for a moment, believed. Very many letters written by Beecher to various persons are given,—but not one of them contains an expression at all inconsistent with his theory of defense. Put aside the positive affirmation of Moulton, and there is not, in all his documents, a single item that would make a case that could stand in any Court for a moment.

Beecher denied, what Moulton affirms, so far as the fact of adultery is concerned, with absolute positiveness. As it had not been declared, up to the time when his statement was made, that he confessed the fact to Moulton, his statement does not specifically include that particular item, although as the greater includes the lesser, his general and positive denial of the fact of adultery necessarily carries with it a denial of confession. Hence the unsupported word of Beecher stands as against that of Moulton, and it becomes, simply a question of credibility. Whose word should be taken? It will be noticed, that Moulton does not enter circumstantially into time, circumstance, or place of any one of such confessions. He does not, except in a single instance, quote language; and in that, the quotation made is as clearly explainable on Beecher's theory as on Moulton's. Yet this is the strong point,—the only one for Moulton to make clear, in order that the balance of his statement may stand. In place of concentrating his strength on this, and showing, with such particularity how and where this confession of guilt was made, as to at once command belief, he gropes through a long list of letters to prove that others believed it, besides himself. All he quotes Beecher as saying when first confronted with the charge was, "this will kill me." "This is a terrible catastrophe. It comes upon me as if struck by lightning." And to Tilton, when he read his wife's confession, Beecher said, "this is all a dream, Theodore." This is all of Beecher's language quoted, and it can be seen in a moment that it expresses astonishment, a realization of the appalling character of the revelation made, a deep feeling of grief, but not, necessarily, guilt. None of the expressions are just what might have been expected from a guilty man. And if anything like a confession, or even distinct implication of guilt can be drawn from any letter of Beecher's that is published, we have failed to see it. Moulton's entire charge, therefore, rests on his unsupported word,—and is entirely devoid of surrounding, circumstance or incident to support it, other than that a rumor had been spread, and was believed by several persons of the free love school.

Beecher's statement was detailed as to all the points involved. He meets, in advance of this statement, every circumstance involved with an explanation that is coherent, consistent, and clear. He does not aim at anything like a confession, and puts the whole affair on the score of persecution and blackmail. Putting aside the characters of the two men, we have no hesitancy in declaring that Beecher's explanations of circumstances and language referred to by Moulton is far more credible than the latter's. The confession referred to, without detail, is an assertion, to which there is already an implied denial.

The money phase of the question is, in part, susceptible of proof. Moulton affirms that Beecher paid for the education of the girl that was sent away. But he admits that he received $7,000 for Tilton, from Beecher, as a contribution toward the *Golden Age*, and claims that Beecher insisted on giving it, and that Tilton did not know whence it came. Also, that Tilton has received the entire sum, with the exception of about $500. Yet Moulton is continually seeking to produce the impression that Beecher was moving heaven and earth to keep his crime quiet, and that his contribution to Tilton was, indirectly, to this end. Also, that he, Moulton, used all along, extraordinary efforts to prevent the escape of the scandal. Yet knowing that Tilton brooded over the wrongs done him by Beecher, and which Moulton affirms were of a criminal nature, he kept from Tilton a knowledge of Beecher's generosity, and doled out the money in sums of from $200 to $1,000! It is evident that Tilton was not above receiving financial aid; that he bitterly reproached Beecher for business failures. Is it not clear that he would have accepted money from him as soon as from others? Yet this "mutual friend," who held this money, suppressed the fact that it came from Beecher and doled it out as his own! A thinner story could not have been easily framed. It is enough of itself to convict these men of what was charged, that they tortured Beecher, using Tilton's weak wife to trump criminal charges and then blackmailed him.

This, that we have examined, is the pith of the statement. The long, prosy letters of outsiders and gossipers, are nothing to the real issue. It is as clear as the day that Moulton and Tilton are affiliated in this affair. They have been together all through. By their own confession, they received money, just as Beecher stated. Having thus corroborated his statement as to their *animus*, they strengthen it as to their deeds. Let the affair now go to the Courts. The verdict of the public is against Tilton and Moulton.

Grant and the State Ring.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If not asking too much, will you permit an old line Whig and a Republican since the organization of that party in this city, the privilege of entering his protest against the uncalled for action taken by the Convention held in Harrisburg on Wednesday last. I am not, as I wish you to understand, an advocate of the third term idea, therefore do not think I am writing from any selfish motive, as I am not under any obligations to President Grant for any favors done me, nor have I ever held a public office with emoluments attached, but sirs, I would ask those gentlemen, and especially the editor of the *Commercial*, who never fails to hit the President a slap when he can, what was the argument used by him as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and by the entire Republican press of the State in 1872, when Governor Hartranft was before the people asking their suffrages? Did not every man of you, urge it day after day, that it was not Hartranft you were so earnestly fighting for, but it was to settle the Presidential question and to put beyond doubt the re-election of President Grant? Who was it then that elected Mr. Hartranft Governor? Was it not the popularity of President Grant that pulled through the State ticket in 1872? Did not the gentlemen who engineered the State Convention on Wednesday last know that the people were determined at that time to put them down, and would they have not done so had it not been a Presidential year? It is very easy at this time for these same individuals to *stop* President Grant and puff up their man Friday, but they can thank Grant for pulling them through and putting them where they are to day. They may yet, before the November election, place the last straw on the camel's back. Suppose Pennsylvania would go *Democratic*, what would the endorsement of Governor Hartranft amount to? Might it not be said this was one of the pills that made many Republicans sick?

PITT.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Alabama Republican State Convention has renominated Messrs. White and Sheets for Congressmen-at-Large.

HON. HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT has been nominated for Congress in the Twelfth Pennsylvania District by the Democratic Convention.

THE Democrats, of the Scranton district have nominated W. H. Stanton, Esq., for the State Senate, and Fred. W. Gunster and Martin F. Lynott for Assembly.

THERE'S a man in Adams county, Ills., Robert Rankin by name, who has declined the Reform nomination for Congress, because he finds it more profitable to raise peaches. He ships 15,000 boxes of peaches from his farm this year, and don't care a straw for politics.

FOLLOWING is the Republican ticket in Forest county: For Congress, General Harry White; for Assembly, J. B. Agnew; for Associate Judge, Joseph G. Dale; for County Treasurer, S. J. Setley; for County Commissioner, Wm. B. Heath; for County Auditor, T. B. Cobb.

THE "People's" Convention, of Crawford county, met in Meadville on the 17th inst., and nominated W. J. B. Finley for Congress, W. C. Plummer, R. H. Sturtevant, Stafford Radner and S. J. Logan for Assembly, E. A. Reynolds for Commissioner, and Dr. J. M. Cliff for Auditor.

THE Democratic Convention of Lancaster county, Pa., held a few days ago, was largely attended. General Wm. Patton, of Columbia, was nominated for Congress. The delegates to the Pittsburgh convention were instructed to support H. M. North, Esq., first and all the time, for Lieutenant Governor.

FOLLOWING is the Democratic ticket nominated in Mifflin county: Assembly, Joseph W. Parker, Esq; Prothonotary, James B. Allison; Register, &c., W. V. B. Coplin; District Attorney, J. T. M'Clure; Commissioner, Jacob Stine; Surveyor, W. J. Swigart; Director of the Poor, Joseph M. Fleming; Auditor, J. A. M'Donald.

WHEN asked, says the Boston *Globe*, if the report that he would positively decline to allow his name to be used before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Governor was true, Gen. Butler stated that he had given no authority for any one to say he would run, and added: "When I make such a statement myself, it will be time enough for others to repeat it."

PERSONAL.

THE Astors own fifteen hundred houses in New York city.

JOSH BILLINGS is worth $250,000. The reward of bad spelling.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE became the mother of another son the 19th inst.

THEY say John Morrissey has made $40,000 this year, with three Congressmen to hear from.

POSTMASTER General Jewell is expected in Washington Tuesday next, to assume his new office.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has twelve turnouts at Newport, and his four-in-hand is the best one there.

THE father of Governor Moses, of South Carolina, was the man who fired the first gun at Sumpter—so they say.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, with her husband, is reported to be summering at Baden Baden.

THE Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Toledo, has declined the Presidency of Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Penn.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR is over eighty, and old age is telling on him pretty rapidly He will leave a little matter of $70,000,000.

GEORGE BANCROFT, late Minister to Germany, will occupy his house in Washington city, after the close of the season at Newport.

MISS HELLBRON, the young pianist, played for General Grant on Wednesday at a musical party at Mr. Seligman's Long Branch cottage.

ONE meets with an inexhaustible variety of characters among the twenty thousand people now congregated here. One is the young lady of forty, who has gone back to short clothes and pantalettes, and who lisps to a gentleman: "Ma says I'm so giddy, such a giddy young thing." A snag on either side represents her departed teeth.—*Saratoga Letter.*

THE relatives and friends of Edgar A. Poe decline the offer of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to erect a monument over his remains, preferring that any memorial should be that proposed by the teachers and public school officials and admirers of the deceased poet in Baltimore, and for which a considerable sum has been for some time in the hands of the proper committe.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE shore end of the United States direct cable has been laid to the Irish coast, near Valentia.

IT is rumored in Cuban circles that Jose Ferrer de Canto, editor of the *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in New York city, has been killed in a duel near Brussels, Belgium, by P. Rosado, a Cuban.

EIGHT horses, seized in New York by Mr. Bergh's agents, having been found in a starving condition, were recently sold after having been fattened into a comfortable state of obesity. They realized over $960.

CONNECTICUT has 5,128 manufactories, employing as laborers 61,684 men, 20,810 women, and 7,029 boys and girls. The capital is $95,281,278, wages $38,978,187, the materials used being worth $86,419,670, and the products turned out $161,865,474.

IT is rumored that Elder Hutchinson, the Methodist minister seducer of his own daughter at Salamanca, committed suicide in Missouri a day or two ago. He ran away from Buckin's Corners, Chautauqua county, as soon as his iniquity was found out.

THE special committee appointed by the National Convention of the Cotton Exchange to prepare a new standard of types, will meet New York on the 31st inst., and brokers are requested to procure for the use of the committee what cotton they can, to facilitate the making up of such types.

ON SUNDAY, 16th, a young man named Henry Daniel, a prominent manufacturer of Pomeroy, Ohio, went to Griffi h's Point, on Chautauqua Lake, and stopped at Griffith's Hotel. On the following Monday morning he crossed over to Lake View, where he went out boat-riding. Upon their return he insisted on going out alone, which he did. Being in an intoxicated condition, he fell out of the boat and was drowned.

SOUTHERN DUELISTS.

"The Code" Finds Two Victims in St. James Parish, La.

Dr. Gray, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana, and Mr. Richard, a Deputy Sheriff, fought a duel with Smith & Wesson revolvers, at fifteen paces, in St. James Parish, La., on Tuesday, and at the third shot both fell, mortally wounded. Each man was hit in the right side, under the armpit. Gray expired almost instantly, and Richard a few moments after. A telegram to the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following detailed account of the affair: "The quarrel grew out of the recent parish convention. There was a split in the party, and one faction was driven from the convention with black eyes and bloody noses. After that those left in the convention fought among themselves, and when the Deputy Sheriffs rushed in to make arrests the convention turned upon the latter and beat them terribly. After the convention R. Johnson, editor of the St. James *Sentinel*, and J. Helm, editor of the St. James *Republican*, each espousing one of the factions, opened a newspaper warfare, and they became very bitter toward each other. The division in the ranks was thus widened and encouraged by the respective adherents, Johnson was at last urged to make a personal physical attack on Helm, which he did, by beating him with a stick on Saturday last. Helm did not resist the attack, nor did he afterward demand satisfaction. His puerile conduct so incensed Johnson that he challenged Helm to mortal combat; but Helm refused to fight. Richard, however, espoused Helm's cause, and publicly insulted Johnson for the purpose of making him fight. Johnson challenged him on Monday, and the hour, place and weapons were selected. The authorities got wind of it, arrested both men before they could meet, and placed them under peace bonds. Dr. Gray then came forward, and loudly proclaimed in public that both parties were cowards and were afraid to fight. Richard would not submit to such insult, and determined, despite his peace bonds, to fight the man who had traduced him. He sent a friend to him on Monday night, and the challenge being promptly accepted, the hour for the fight was fixed at 6:30 next morning, in a wood on the river bank. At the appointed time both men appeared on the scene, each attended by two seconds and a surgeon. Both were calm and collected, and, after the usual civilities and preliminaries, they took their places, fifteen paces apart, armed with Smith & Wesson six-barreled revolvers. At the word both delivered the first fire simultaneously, and both shots ranged a trifle wide, and the combatants remained unhurt. A second fire was demanded, and again did the men firmly and stoldly discharge their weapons, but for the second time neither shot took effect. At this juncture the seconds sought to effect a cessation of hostilities, and protested against further proceedings, as enough had been done to satisfy wounded honor; but Gray demanded a third fire, and declared that he would continue to demand a repetition until one or both parties should fall. The seconds had, therefore, no resource, and once more the combatants faced each other, still as firm of nerve as ever. At the word the sound of both weapons rang out upon the morning air together, and on the instant both fell forward flat upon the ground, as if they had been logs. The seconds and surgeons ran quickly to them, and saw at once that in each case the deadly messenger had thoroughly done its savage work. Both were struck in the side, directly under the arm, and neither spoke a word after the fatal shot. Gray died instantly, and Richard breathed his last less than two minutes after. Both were white men, and life-long residents of the parish. Previous to their political difficulties they had been very friendly, and their terrible end has had an exceedingly depressing influence in the community where they live."

WONDERS OF A HEN'S EGG.

Changes that Occur During Incubation.

The following observations on the changes that occur from hour to hour during the incubation of the hen's egg are from "Sturm's Reflections:" "The hen has scarcely sat on her eggs twelve hours before some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horse shoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible. One of these is the left ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterwards in the ventricle. At the end of seventy hours, the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Towards the end of the fourth day, the two auricles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more, the lungs and stomach become visible; and four hours afterwards, the intestines, and loins, and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour, two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day, the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation, the bill opens, and the flesh appears in the breast. In four hours more, the breast bone is seen. In six hours after this, the ribs appear, forming from the back and the bill is very visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty six hours; and if the chicken be taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. At the two hundred and sixty fourth hour, the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eighth, the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day the cry of the chicken is heard. It afterward gets more strength and grows continually, till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

Marriage of Earl Waldegrave and Hon. Mary D Palmer

(London Morning Post, August 8.)

The marriage of Earl Waldegrave and his cousin, the Hon. Mary Dorothea Palmer, second daughter of Lord and Lady Seiborne, took place at St. Matthew's church, Blackmore, near Petersfield on August 5. The wedding party assembled at the church shortly after half-past eleven, and among the friends invited by the parents of the bride to be present were the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Rothes and Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, Viscountess Chewton and Hon. H. N. Waldegrave, Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell, Hon. Mrs. Claughton, Hon. Mr. Waldegrave and Mr. and Miss Waldegrave, the Rev. W. and Lady Maria Crodie, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, Hon. R. Ashburnham, Hon. Lady Gordon and the Right Hon. Mottagu Bernhard. The bride arrived at the church shortly after the hour above mentioned, and, leaning on the arm of her father, passed up the aisle, while the hymn "The Voice that Breathed O'er Eden" was sung. Eight bridesmaids were in attendance. The bride wore a dress of white satin, richly trimmed with Brussels lace flounces, and over a wreath of orange blossoms and stephanotis (real flowers) a large Brussels lace veil. The ornaments were a pearl necklace, ear rings, and bracelet. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester officiated at the solemnity. The marriage took place at the chancel steps, and, as the Earl and his young bride walked to the altar, Psalm cxxviii. was chanted. The bride was given away by her father, and the bridegroom was attended by his brother, the Hon. Henry Noel Waldegrave, as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony, and the marriage register having been signed, the bride and bridegroom, followed by their friends, quitted the church. The school children lined the churchyard, and, as the bridegroom and young bride walked away, they strewed their path with flowers. The bridal presents are said to have been very numerous and costly.

"GORDIUS AQUATICUS."

Mystery of Hair Snakes Solved

The common belief is that these creatures are a transformation of a horse hair that has remained for some time in the water. "When a walking stick," says Dr. Slack, "becomes a snake, a horse hair will become a worm. As the former miracle has not taken place since the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, it is safe to conclude that the latter transformation has not recently been made. A dry hair placed in water will absorb the moisture, and from the unequal expansion of the exterior and interior layers will become contorted; so, too, would a piece of two inch rope, yet we have never heard of the latter having been accused of possessing vitality. The hair snake is a living creature, endowed with organs of locomotion and respiration, and capable of propagating its species. Scientifically it is known as 'Gordius aquaticus,' the generic name being derived from the Gordian knot, in allusion to the tangled appearance often presented by a multitude of these animals. The specific name 'aquaticus' is not so appropriate, for they thrive out of water." Dr. Slack has taken Gordii six inches in length from the body of a grasshopper. They have also been found in the stomachs of insectivorous birds. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A DRY TIME.

Drought in Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Republican, August 18.]

The abundant rains that have fallen in the vicinity of St. Louis during the present month were exceptional, not general. Our accounts from other parts of Missouri represent the prevalence of a drought that is beginning to cause suffering to man and beast. In Southeast Missouri there has been no rain for several weeks; the corn is dried up in the field, and the pasturage has disappeared entirely. In New Madrid county, where they are accustomed to boast that the corn crop never fails, it threatens this year to be a complete failure, and both corn and bacon will have to be imported for the supply of the population. In the Southwest the condition is no better. The Springfield *Patriot* of last week says: "Scarcely any rain has fallen during the season, and vegetation has dried up and crisped to mere shavings. The corn crop will prove almost an entire failure, unless rain should shortly come. Stock are suffering for water, and many wells have dried up." Central Missouri, also, is afflicted. The Boonville *Eagle* says: "The terrible drought continues, and is simply distressing. Nearly every family in town is actually suffering for water. In the country the drought is fully as bad. The corn is crimped up, a great many fruit trees are dying, and much of the fruit is withered to nothing. People in the country are obliged to drive their stock for miles to streams." On the western border matters are no better. The *Henry County Democrat* says: "For weeks there has been no rain, until, with a burning sun every day, and the mercury standing at 95 to 106 degrees, our farmers have almost given up in despair. There is no telling the amount of damage done to the corn crop already, and should the drought continue much longer the crop will be a total failure. As it is, in the northeastern part of the country, we learn that the corn is already a failure, and will not, in many fields, average one bushel to the acre."

VICTORIA'S CHILDREN.

What They Cost the Treasury.

Prince Leopold is the eighth child of the Queen, to whom Parliament has granted an income for life. The Prince of Wales has £40,000 a year, plus the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which now amount to over £100,000 per annum. The Duke of Edinburgh had £15,000 yearly granted him on reaching his majority, which was made up last year to £25,000, on his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, has £15,000 a year. The Princess Victoria was granted an annuity of £8,000 a year on her marriage with the Crown Prince of Prussia, plus a dower of £40,000 cash down. The Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise, had each a grant of £5,000 a year, and dowers of £30,000 on their marriages. There remains the Princess Beatrice, now seventeen and unmarried, the expense of whose support is borne by her mother. Taking no account of the Cornwall revenues, but including only the sums actually disbursed yearly to the Queen's children out of the public treasury, the total is £121,000, which is the interest on £3,630,000. The dowries the girls have had amount in all to £130,000, which is a mere trifle to add to such a total. The Queen has £350,000—or it may be only £340,000,—a year, or the interest on over £10,000,000.

A SAD AFFAIR.

An Infant Rolled from a Bed and Hanged Itself.

In Pottstown, on Thursday afternoon, occurred a very sad event. George Scheetz, with his wife and children, reside in Van Buskirk's Addition, and are much respected people. They had four children, three little boys and one girl, the latter being only eleven months old, and whose untimely end took place yesterday. About two o'clock Mrs. Scheetz put her infant baby, Jennie, to bed, and then returned down stairs to her work. The bed on which the baby lay had a slat bottom, and the bed-clothes were too short to reach to the foot end. Between the last slat and the foot-end there was a space of almost six inches. The baby became restless during its sleep and rolled from the head of the bed to the foot end, and its body fell between the slat and the foot-board, its head not going through. The chin rested on the slat. It is supposed she lived after the fall about forty-five minutes. From the floor to the bottom of the bed it was 14½ inches, so that her feet rested on the floor, which no doubt prolonged her life and sufferings. Shortly before 5 o'clock, Mrs. Scheetz went up stairs to bring little Jennie down, when the horrible sight met her vision.

SOUTHERN TAXATION.

Carpet-Baggism in Carolina Not so Bad as Legitimate Democracy in New York.

(From the New York Independent.)

The great complaint against South Carolina is financial. Her tax payers complain of oppression. Yet there is less per cent. tax here than in New York or any large city. The trouble is, these owners want the Government overturned. They will not sell their land, hoping yet to win the laborers again. They have no business, and, therefore, no income; and hence, the lightest taxes are heavy. They might profitably dispose of their land and avoid all trouble, only a wrong purpose prevents them. But other Southern States are taxed equally bad. Why is she singled out? Simply because her foes are determined to re-enslave her, and this is strategy they have. Yes, one other, that is Legislative pardoning. Why vent all the rage of the North on these offenders and offences? If you look at other States, you will find much vicious plundering and pardoning there. The preferred bonds of this State to-day are superior to those of North Carolina and Virginia.

AGENTLEMAN saw his little daughter dipping her doll's dress into a tin cup and inquired: "What are you doing, my daughter?" "I'm coloring my doll's dress red." "With what?" "With beer." "What put that foolish notion into your head, child? "You can't color red with beer." "Yes, I can, pa, because ma said it was beer that made your nose so red." That man had business that required him down town immediately.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED IN 1866.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$278,231 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 26 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest wood jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

27 SIXTH STREET,
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FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole,
400 " S. ring Gold Oak sole,
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands.
With a full assortment of Saddler and Shoemakers stock, wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST

NEW GOODS.
FOR THE PRE

WILL

165, 167, 169 F

Black Mohair Alpacas
Extra Good Bargains.
Choice new Autumn Colors in
All Wool Serges and Sateens,
Alpacas and Poplins.
Extra Good Bargains in
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Choice New Dress Goods,
For Children's Wear.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS!
Complete assortment.
Latest Styles in
Ladies' and Misses' Suits.
Latest designs in
Jackets, Sacques & Shawls
Full New Stock of
Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans, and Tweeds.
Extra Good Bargains in Shirting Flannels, all kinds. Fine White and Colored Flannels.

"B." & "B."
128
Federal Street.

NEW
Stock Black Goods!
1 case Black Alpaca, 27½c—a bargain.
1 case Black Alpaca, 45c—a bar ain
1 case Black Alpaca, 50c—a bargain.
1 case Black Alpaca, 56c—a bargain.
one Black Alpaca, 60c—a bargain.

New Black Cashmeres
46 inch Black Cashmeres at $1.00.
46 inch Black Cashmeres at $1 12½.
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EXTRA VALUE.
Black Merinos,
Black Bombazine,
Black Silk Warp Cashmere,
Black Brilliantеens,
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Black Tamise,
SOME GOOD BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
At 10 Cents, a good
BLEACHED MUSLIN
At 12½, AN EXTRA GOOD ONE.
Bleached and Brown Sheetings in all widths and qualities.
We have now open and for sale the celebrated
HARMONY FLANNELS,
New Goods and Styles, which, for bright colors and wear, cannot be excelled, if equaled.
100 Pairs Choice Country Blankets,
CHEAP.
A very large and fresh stock of SHIRT FRONTS at Low Prices.
NEW GIMPS, NEW FRINGES,
NEW GUIPURE LACES,
NEW LACES,
In Beaded and Plain.
Call and see some of the many Bargains we have to offer.

BOGGS & BUHL.

NEW GOODS.
New Plain De Bege,
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New French Chintzes,
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New Printed Repps,
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AT
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25 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between
R. E. HERON & J. T. IRWIN,
AS
GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS,
Has been dissolved to-day by mutual consent.
HERON & IRWIN.
The business of General Fire Insurance will be continued as usual at the old stand

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

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Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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Thomas Bath

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 24, 1874.

One of the most interesting subjects, as relating to finance, is that of the borrowing power of our Government. We refer to the normal borrowing power, irrespective of special advantages and surroundings. This has been fixed at from 3½ to 4 per cent. per annum. This is the result of an investigation of the prices obtained by the Government for its various loans and also taking into consideration their market prices. From the 1st of July, 1871, to the present time constant record has been kept in semi-weekly, weekly, and daily averages of the prices of the several securities of the United States Government, together with the rates of interest realized to investors. The realized rates have been gradually approaching the normal standard. During the month of May last on the new five the rates were such as to indicate on the assumption that seven years would elapse before payment, the comparatively low rate of four and six-tenths per cent. Early in June on the occasion of placing a portion of the loan on the market, those securities fell somewhat, advancing the realized rate of interest to nearly 5 per cent. Since the placing of the new loan by Secretary Bristow at the close of July last, the prices of the securities have again risen nearly to the standard of May last, the corresponding realized rates of interest being now about four and seven-tenths per annum. The inducions are very hopeful that on the entire loan of Fives will within the six months allow to additional purchasers be taken by them but that in the near future the $300,000,000 at four and a half will find a ready sale.

For the week ending Aug. 1 the data indicate that of the several classes of securities the new Fives are the most popular, the realized rate of interest demanded by subscribers being less than with other securities. Next to these may be ranked the Currency Sixes (Pacific), the Sixes of '81 (Long Sixes) and the 5 per cent. Ten-forties—his group averaging about four and nine-tenths per cent.; then the various classes of five-twenties, at prices ranging from nearly but somewhat less than 5½ per cent. The liabilities of the Five-twenties to be soon called in and redeemed by the Government probably accounts for their relatively lower price. The last French loan at 5 per cent. was placed on the market at 84½ francs to the 100. It was placed under very favorable circumstances and on terms very easy to the purchasers. This rate was equivalent to a payment by the French Government of almost exactly 6 per cent. interest per annum. It will thus be seen that the credit of the United States as indicated by its present borrowing power is 20 per cent. superior to that of France—the rates paid by the former being 5 p'r cent. and those of the later 6 per cent. per annum.

The stock market suffered up some what last week, owing to the improved prospects of fall business. General finances were improved at our banks Saturday, the cooler temperature promoting activity.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	10
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	114	114¼
" 1865	117	117
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	122	122
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	9¾	9¾
I C	93	93
B. R & E.	18	18
C. & I. C.	19½	19½
St. Paul	37¾	38¾
Do. Preferred	54	55
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾
Do Cenral	70	70
North Western Common	28¾	29¾
Do. Pref	53¾	53¾
Rock Island	101¾	102
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	87
Pacific Mail	46¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	23
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	36¾	37¾
Marlem	125	125
Adams Express	105	105
American Express	60¾	61¾
U. S. Express		66¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	73½	74
A. & P. Pref.		14
Fort Wayne	93¾	
Merchants Union Express	18¾	18
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	24	24¾
Do. Pref.	40	
Panama	114¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R	53¾	
" scrip	102	103¾
Reading	22¾	23
United Co. of N. J.	125¾	126
O I P & C	6¾	7
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Central Transportation	43	45
Empire Line	88	93
A. V. R. R. 7.30	68¾	
P. C. & St. L.	93	

NEW YORK, August 22, 1874.

Money 3@3½; prime mercantile paper 5@7. Sterling was dull at 486¾@487 for sixty days and 489¼@489 for sight. The customs receipts were $278,000. The imports for the week were $6,871,325, and the produce exports $5,496,753. Gold was strong, advancing to and closing at 110. The carrying rates were 1@1¾, and for borrowing flat and 1-64. The gold clearings were $14,000,000. The specie shipments to-day were $216 000, and for the week were $693,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $51,000. Governments and State bonds were dull. Railroad bonds were active. The Government today shipped twenty millions new five per cent. bonds to the European syndicate. Stocks opened weak, but as the day advanced became strong, and closed firm at an advance of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. The leaders were Wabash, Northwestern and St. Paul common. Among the sales to-day were 17 000 shares Western Union, 5 000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Lake Shore, 7 000 Union Pacific, 5 500 St. Paul common, 15,000 do. preferred, and 13,000 Wabash.

The bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$ 674,200
Specie, decrease	2,736,100
Legal tenders, decrease	885,700
Deposits, decrease	3 981 400
Circulation, increase	109,000
Reserve, decrease	7,720 900

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20's of '62, 112¾; do of '64. 112¾; do '65, 117; do '65, new. 117¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 76; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 18¾; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 27¼; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 60¾; U. S. Express, 67½; Pacific Mail, 47¼; N. Y. Central, 103¾; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 123; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 73; Burlington, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93; Northwestern common, 39¼; do preferred, 57; Rock Island, 102; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 54¾; Toledo & Wabash, 37; do preferred, 63; Ft. Wayne, 89. Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 28; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63; Burlington & Quincy, 107¾; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 115; Illinois Central, 113½; Union Pacific, 29¾; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 84¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108.

LONDON, August 22, 5 P. M.—Consols: money, 93¼; account 93⅝; 5 20s of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 47. PARIS, August 23.—Rentes 63f 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 22, 1874.

The situation, commercially, has not varied much for some days: our merchants generally while complaining that business is not as brisk as they expected it would be, are, we have reason to believe, doing as well as usual at this season of the year. It is true, the demand for everything is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, as small dealers generally appear determined to carry just as little stock as they can possibly help, but there is a very fair business in the aggregate.

APPLES—The market continues very dull, and considerably overstocked; hence, prices are weak and nominal at $1@1.50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTS—There is rather more inquiry, especially for the finer grades, and some dealers quote prices a shade higher: 8@9 for prime to choice; 7@8 medium to good and 10@12 for common.

BERRIES—The market continues quiet, and prices are without quotable change: Blackberries, fresh receipts, 6@7 ₱ bucket. Whortleberries, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Is less active, but the receipts continue meagre, and there are still unfavorable weather reports from the entire Ohio Factory at 12½@13, in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The supply of good fresh eggs continues rather more than equal to the demand, and the market is firmer; we now quote at 14@15; old stock very dull and difficult to sell at 12@13 ₱ doz.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6 8@7.50 red winters, $6@6.50 for new and $6.75@8.50 for old. Rye Flour, $ 7@8.

GROCERIES—The market for Rio Coffee continues dull and while sellers retain old prices no change in prices, there is no mistaking that the tendency is downward. A Rio tel-gram under date of 20th, reports exchange for United States since 13th inst., 47.500 bags; cleared for same time for United States, 5,000 bags; land navy for do, 34,000 bags; stock, 67,000 bags; average daily receipts, 10,000. We can report a continued steady demand for Sugars, and prices, essentially for good grocery grades of raw and refined, are firm, with indications of an advance. SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 19; Granulated, 13½@13¾c. Standard A, 11; Extra C, 10½; Yellow C, 10; Dark Yellow, 9½; Fair, 9; Common Brown, 8½. Ex. C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 10; American Extra C, 9¾. Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 23; prime, 25; good, 24. Roasted, 27c for 1 pound packages; loose, 26½c. Old Government Java, 30c. Roasted, 34c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 90c prime, 85c; good, 80c; common, 75c; Porto Rico, 90@95c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 85c. Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65c. Molasses Syrups, 55@60c.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¼; Rangoon, 7¾@8c. Patna, 8@9c.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat continues meagre and the market is dull, although prices remain about the same: No 1 white, $1.16@1.18 for No 2 white; $1.10@1.15 for amber and $1.05@1.08 for red. No 1 red is quotable at $1.05@1.08, and No 2 red at 98c@$1.02. Corn is active and firm, owing to the consequence of an advance in the west, but main stock of supply, and while there has been no quotable change in prices, holders are generally in a disposition to realize that there was in the early part of the week; quotations may be given as 80@85c for new mixed and yellow for car lots; market is quiet. If anything a shade easier: Shelled at 58@59 and ear at 58@62. Rye quiet and steady at 90@92½. Oats—Demand fair and market is quiet: Shelled at 38@39 and ear at 35@36. Barley—No 2 fall or spring, 90@95c.

HAY—There is only a moderate demand for baling, and as the supply appears to be accumulating, and quiet is generally higher relatively than the product. Timothy is still buying freely, but for their purposes it is the opinion of operators generally that the market could not possibly be bettered. Prairie are in demand, however, that by the time the timothers are supplied, the refined market will be improved sufficiently to enable refiners to take hold freely again.

REFINED.

The market continues to gain strength, and within the past week or two there has been an advance of fully a ¼ of a cent ₱ gallon. Everywhere else before Pittsburgh we hear no doubt, discerned that they had not a large stock on hand, and that there will have to be a still further advance before refiners will sell, and taxed nations are the highest prices we have within the next week or two. There will no doubt be some check to the rapid rise in consumption during the next 60 days, except we will be wanting more or less, and just when in comparison with the increased production can not fail to stimulate the market. Quoted to-day at 18c for August and 18¾ for first half of September, delivered in Philadelphia, equal to $7.50@8.00 on cars to east, and 8½@9¾ for Western shipment. It costs a refiner in ¾ to 1 cent ₱ gallon more to ship west than it does to ship east, and western buyers should bear this in mind.

BARRELS.

The barrel trade has been very dull all week, notwithstanding current rates are down below actual cost of manufacture: countries, $1.30@$1.40; city make, $1.90.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
McKelvy	Hutchinson O W	404
McKelvy	Van Syckle O W	800
McKelvy	Cosmos O W	577
McKelvy	American O W	284
Total		2,065

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts crude this week,	27,612	bbls
last week,	25,3 5	"
Jan 1 to date,	1,288,268	"
same time, 1873,	1,199 9 8	"
Exports refined this week,	21 813	"
last week,	19 015	"
Jan 1 to date,	854 729	"
same time 1873,	560,521	"

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Strauss	Tank Bros.	Phila. 512
Central	J P Logan	do. 667
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros & Co,	Phila 850
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co,	do. 100
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co.	100
Total		1,029

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL EAST VIA P. R. R & A. V. R. R. OIL LINE.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Butler	Sone & P	Compaw 1,150
Dilks	Sone & F	do 144
Dilks	Stewart M & P,	Phila 480
Butler	Egbert & H	Compaw 93
Allegheny City	Wadsworth & Co	do 60
Total		2,027

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 22, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat active and a shade lower; No. 1 spring 90c; No 2 do 83@85c; seller August; 94@96c seller S pt; white; No 2 90@c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 64½@64¾c seller August or September; rejected 64¼@64½c. Oats: unsettled and higher; No 2 44@c spot and seller August; 39½c seller S ptember. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Tac. Barley dull at 90@91.00; closed at 91c sp t.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and market firm at 22 75@23 spot. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 14¾@15 spot; 14¾@14¾c seller September. Shoulders 8¾@8¾; short rib sides 13@13¼c; short clear 13@13½c.

OATS—Demand fair and prices have advanced.

WHISKY—97c.

BEANS—1.c trade.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon wheat closed at 96@96 c seller August; 84½ seller September. Corn quiet at 45¾c seller September; 65¾@66¼c seller October.

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Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Butler	Sone & P	Compaw 1,150
Dilks	Sone & F	do. 144
Dilks	Stewart M & P,	Phila 480
Butler	Egbert & H	Compaw 93
Allegheny City	Wadsworth & Co	do. 60
Total		2,027

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

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New York.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton quiet and nominal. Sugar dull and steady; sales 1,000 hhds; western and State 6¢ 9-16c; common to fair refining 6 5-16@6 7-16c; centrifugals 8¾c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans 45@48c. Rice quiet and firm at 8½@9¾c. Coffee quiet; Rio 17@20c; sugar cured hams 12½@13c. Lard firmer; kettle 13½@13¾c. Pork quiet and firm; cut 5-8; refined 12c. Cork unchanged at 27½@27¾c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Tallow quiet; prime steam 14¼c. Butter firm at 22@23c. Cheese steady. Whisky quiet at $1.02.

Mobile.—Manufacturing interest and planters' inquiry light; sales of 325 bales; receipts 1,000; exports coastwise 1,000; stock 19,000. Cotton nominal; middlings 20½c; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000; sales 325; stock 19,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20½c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 4,000; exports coastwise 1,000; stock 125,000.

GALVESTON, August 22.—Cotton nominally lower; good ordinary 19½c; middlings 19½c; net receipts 1,169 bales.

Wool.

BOSTON, August 22.—Wool: The demand for the past week has been fully up to expectations and sales of domestic fleece and pulled wools to 300,000 lbs. Holders have such confidence in the future as to refuse to accept current prices for the most desirable lots. Line fleece is now a fifty-cent staple, and fine delaine is still in demand. Sales 350,000 lbs—mostly medium grades, pulled wools in good demand and prices firm; sales 50,000 lbs—mostly XX and XXX at 40@45c; 10,000 lbs Montana at 36@38c; the transactions of the week in fine makes combing and delaine fleeces are still in excess of the steady attributes of last week; 272,000 lbs wanted. Sales 600,000 lbs—mostly combing at 50@55c; delaine 45@50c; fair to reasonable

LATEST NEWS.

THE BLACK HILLS.

GEN. CUSTER'S EXPLORATIONS.

A Good Farming Country Discovered.

The Hills Full of Iron, Plumbago and Gold.

ST. PAUL, August 22.—The report of General Custer to the Department Commander, dated Bear Valley, Black Hills, Dakota Territory, August 15th, was received this morning at General Terry's headquarters. After detailing his operations and explorations, and the finding in one direction of an impassable barrier, which was finally circumvented, the General says: I propose to return by a different, although perhaps not shorter route than that adopted in turning to the Black Hills. I am induced to make this change in order to embrace a large extent of unexplored country within the limits of our explorations, and particularly to enable us to locate as much as possible of that portion of the Little Missouri of which nothing is now known. I expect the expedition to reach Fort Lincoln on the 31st of August. The health of the command has been and is most excellent. This expedition entered the Black Hills from the west side, penetrating through the eastern and most southern ranges, explored the major portions of the interior and passed out of the most eastern ranges, which form the boundary of the Black Hills. From the fact that in all our principal marches through the Black Hills we have taken, without serious obstacle, a heavily laden train of over one hundred wagons, it may be inferred that the Black Hills do not constitute the impenetrable regions heretofore represented. Entering the Black Hills from any direction, the most serious, if not only, obstacles were encountered once near the outer base. This probably accounts for the mystery which has so long existed regarding the character of the interior. Exploring parties have contented themselves with marching around their base, and from the forbidding aspect of the hills, as viewed at a distance, inferred that an advance towards the interior would only encounter increased obstacles. In regard to

The Character of the Country

enclosed by the Black Hills, I can only repeat what I have stated in previous dispatches. No portion of the United States can boast of a richer or better pasturage or purer water, the natural temperature of which in summer, as it flows from the earth, is but twelve degrees above the freezing point, a degree of advantage generally to farmers or stock raisers than are to be found in the Black Hills. Building stone of the best quality is to be found in inexhaustible quantities, and wood for fuel and timber sufficient for all time to come. Rainsare frequent, with no evidences in the country of either drouth or freshets. The seasons, perhaps, are too short and the nights too cool for corn, but I believe all other products found in your valleys in wonderful abundance. Wheat would particularly yield largely. There is no doubt as to the existence of

Various Minerals

throughout the hills. As this subject has received the especial attention of experts who accompanied the expedition, and will be reported upon in detail, I will only mention the fact that iron and plumbago have been found, and beds of gypsum of apparently inexhaustible quantity. I referred in a former dispatch to the discovery of gold. Subsequent examinations at numerous points confirm and strengthen the fact of the existence of gold in the Black Hills. On some of the water courses almost every pan full of earth produced gold in small yet paying quantities. Our chief halt in the valley of French creek prevents anything but a very hasty examination of the country in this respect, but in one place, and the only one within my knowledge where so great a depth was reached, a hole was dug eight feet deep. The miners report they found gold among the roots of the grass, and from that point to the lower point reached gold was found in paying quantities. I does not seem to exist except as gold in the Black Hills, as men without former experience in mining have discovered it at an expense of but little time or labor. As evidence of the

Rich Pasturage

to be found in this region, I can state that my beef herd, after marching upwards of two hundred miles, is in better condition than when I started, being now as fat as is consistent with a marching condition. The same may be said of the mules of the wagon train. The horses of the command are in good working condition. I have never seen as many deer as in the Black Hills. Elk and bear have also been killed. We have had no collision with hostile Indians.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A., Commanding Expedition.

THE INDIANS.

War Declared by the Osages Against the State of Kansas—Governor Osborne Applies for Arms.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following telegram was received here to-day from Governor Osborne of Kansas:

"I have information through Indian Agent Stubbs and other sources that the Osage tribe of Indians have, at a general council, declared war against the State. Depredations have already been committed by them on our southern border. The State has but few arms, and the United States troops heretofore guarding the line being now in the Indian Territory, at a great distance from the Osage reservation, exposes the frontier settlements of this State to great danger. With arms we can defend our borders. Can you furnish me two thousand carbines and accoutrements and one hundred thousand cartridges on account of the State of Kansas?"

The telegram has been referred to the War Department.

The Proposed New Spotted Tail Agency.

OMAHA, August 22.—Bishop Hare telegraphs General Ord as follows: "After a careful exploration, the Commission have fixed upon the mouth of the Big White Clay river as the location of the Spotted Tail Agency. It is twenty miles from the present site. The commanding officer has decided that the Indians shall be 'hunted' before winter. Everything depends upon this. Can we reckon on it? If we can, the agency will be removed instantly."

It is not believed here that Spotted Tail will move unless forced to do so. The force at present, probably over, has new agency is outside of this department. It is not yet known what will be done. General Ord left for the Loup country to-day to finally locate the fort about to be built there.

Cheyennes Returning to their Reservations.

The following has been received from Fr. Fetterman: Little Wolf, a Cheyenne Chief, is camped a few miles north of the post, with sixty-two lodges, on his way to the agency. He reports about twenty-five lodges still on Powder river, but coming down soon; that Black Cole, with numerous lodges, is near Pumpkin Buttes, going in the direction of old Ft. Reno; that some Arrapahoes have already gone down, and that there are no other Indians on Powder river or in the Sweet Water country.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Jacob Shoff, a leading citizen of Nebraska City, died there last Friday night.

—Chas. D. Sisson, one of the wealthiest capitalists of New Jersey, died at Tenafly last Friday evening.

—An Omaha (Neb.) girl attempted to light a fire with kerosene last Friday, when the can exploded and burned her to death.

—Two defalcations have occurred in New Orleans, viz: Paul Lessasre, $53,000, and J. L. Dellery, Cashier of the Citizens Bank, $40,000.

—The steamer Tagus, on her next trip to England, will take out ten locomotives for the Russian Government and 900 stands of arms for the Turkish Government.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company has commenced a suit in the United States Court in Nebraska to restrain the counties through which the road passes from collecting the tax of 1873.

—In Todd county, Ky., a few nights ago, a party of masked men murdered Isham Link, executed, and shot his son through the abdomen. The Sheriff is after the murderers with a posse.

—During a very severe thunder storm on Saturday afternoon, David Fanliker, a man sixty-eight years old, residing at Fairfield, Iowa, was struck by lightning while crossing his front yard within fifteen feet of his house, and instantly killed.

—Greene and Montgomery counties, Ohio, on Saturday nominated a solid delegation for Gunckel (Republican) for Congress. Craighead withdrew after the result in Greene was announced. The four counties being unanimous for Gunckel, he will be nominated by acclamation.

—There was great rejoicing in Parsons, Ks., on Saturday over the decision of Judges Miller and Dillon in the Osage ceded land cases. Fully five thousand people assembled to celebrate the event of their deliverance from the railroad companies. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and at a late hour the people adjourned, feeling for the first time they could go to their own homes.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1874.

Taree Postmaster Generals in One Time.

Postmaster General Marshall having left the city for a few days, the President has designated Second Assistant J. L. Routt as Postmaster General *ad interim*, thus giving to the department three Postmaster Generals, viz.: Marshall Jewell, J. W. Marshall, and Colonel Routt, *de jure*, *de facto*, and *ad interim*. Postmaster General Jewell is expected to assume control of the department on Tuesday, which is prior to the anticipated return of Mr. Marshall, although that gentleman may return for the purpose of being present to turn over the office to his successor and rejoin his family subsequently at their summer resort.

$30,000,000 Bonds to be Called in Next Month.

It is the present purpose of Secretary Bristow to call in thirty millions of five twenty-six per cent. bonds on the 1st of next month.

Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from the customs and internal revenue receipts are now more satisfactory than was expected at this season, though not so large as they were during the corresponding season last year.

HOME NEWS.

Election of Officers.

The members of the Clipper Boat Club held a meeting on Saturday for the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, C. Manning; Vice President, S. Duffy; Treasurer, A. Zumbarlas; Secretary, E. Ritcher; Captain, H. Gilson; Lieutenant, A. Hendetson; Trustees, Eph. Morris, P. Neely and G. Scott.

Aggravated Assault.

Officers Welch and Young at a late hour last night arrested two men named Bartly Reardon and Ben Galoly on complaint of Mr. Thomas O'Neill who charged them with aggravated assault. Mr. O'Neill states that he was passing along Grant street when the prisoners made an attack upon him and one of them struck him with a pair of brass knuckles. The men were searched when taken to the lock-up and a pair of "knucklers" found in the possession of Galoly.

Robbery on Penn Street.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday night some thief entered the office of Dr. T. W. Rhoads, on Penn street, near the corner of Garrison alley, by prying open the door with a chisel or jimmy. After galuing entrance the robber evidently made a thorough search of the room, but only stole a very valuable case of surgical instruments and two soft hats. The detectives have been notified, and it is thought that the instruments will be recovered.

Cincinnati Councilmen.

About half past seven o'clock yesterday morning a deputation of Cincinnati councilmen passed through the city on their way East. It was the original intention for them to spend a day or two in this city, but a telegram received yesterday at the Mayor's office stated that they would endeavor to stop on their way back. The delegation was quite a large one, numbering over seventy. They only tarried long enough to take breakfast at the Union Depot Hotel, and then resumed their journey.

A Merry-making Incident.

On Saturday evening a gentleman residing on Canal street, near Chestnut street, Allegheny, had a little gathering of his friends at his house, and during the evening it was decided to have a dance, and the carpet in the parlor was taken up and laid in another room. About midnight the party broke up, but before they left the house it was discovered that the parlor carpet had been stolen. Officer Heinricks was notified but could find no trace of it.

Seriously Scalded.

An engineer named Edward Barrett, employed at the works of Reese, Graff & Wood on Penn street, near Thirty-fourth, was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon by the explosion of a steam pipe. It appears the supply-pipe was leaking, when he attempted to repack it. The force of the steam blew the packing out and burned the pipe, the steam striking Mr. Barrett in the abdomen, throwing him fully ten feet, when fell backward on the hot boiler, burning his back to a crisp.

Mexican Veterans.

A meeting of veterans of the Mexican war was held on Saturday night, at Old City Hall, for the purpose of organizing what is to be known as the "Association of Mexican Veterans." There were fourteen persons present at the meeting which was presided over by Captain Kaunedy with C. B. Mowry acting as Secretary. After an interchange of opinions as to the prospects and probable results of the movement, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening, when permanent officers are to be elected. There are thirty-three Mexican veterans in this locality.

New German Church.

The German Lutheran Evangelical congregation held a meeting yesterday afternoon in their church, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, Mr. Peter Dressler presiding. It was decided to tear down the present structure and erect a new one. The foundation will be laid this fall and the edifice erected next spring. Bonds will be issued for the purpose of raising money, but the trustees were authorized to decide as to the kind. The Building Committee was instructed to have plans prepared and report them at the next meeting.

A Chicago Visitor—He is Taken Care of.

A hearing was had before Alderman C. D. Smith on Saturday in the case of John Lamm, the man who was arrested after quite a chase for tapping the money drawer in Velork & Co's shoe store, on Federal street, on Friday afternoon. On searching him a bran new burglar's jimmy was found in his possession, and a small sum of money. After the hearing he was committed to jail for trial in default of $500 bail. He had just arrived in Allegheny on Friday from Chicago, and he was not at all pleased with his reception in that city.

Deserted his Wife.

On Saturday a dispatch was received in this city asking the police to arrest a man named Emil Rosey, who had run away from his wife and home in Johnstown on the day previous. At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Cotton found Rosey loafing around the depot, took him into custody and placed him in the lock-up. Upon search he had run away from home because his wife did not keep his house in a satisfactory manner and refused to perform any household duties.

Yesterday the wife came to the city and had an interview with her husband, in his cell. Rosey stated that as the result of the conference he has determined to return home with his wife. It is expected the reunited couple will take their departure this morning.

Pittsburghers in Nebraska.

Ex Coroner Clawson yesterday received a letter from Mr. Robert A. Shearer, who is a member of the Pittsburgh Colony at Plum Creek, Dawson county, Nebraska. The letter is a very readable and interesting one. The writer complains that his crops have suffered considerably from a long drought, but that he has twenty-five acres of corn and thirty acres of prairie land broken up ready for planting. He states that game is very plentiful—rabbits, grouse and antelope being abundant, and buffalo by no means scarce. Garden stuff generally is doing in his garden he grows cucumbers, mushmelons, watermelons and tomatoes, and as a general thing the soil is good and rich. Mr. Shearer advises any Pittsburghers thinking of going to Nebraska to start about the New Year.

A Problem for Tyndall.

Miss Agnes Holtzman, a young lady nineteen years of age, and a resident of the Sixteenth ward, puts herself down as having been cured of speechlessness, through the prayers of the Priests at the Monastery. Has lost her power of speech about six months ago, and having tried all the doctors with out relief, went to the Monastery on July 26. She says: "On July 26, was my first visit when the priest gave me some water of Lourde's and some prayers, which I was to continue until my next visit, which was that day two weeks. When the priest gave me the blessing of St. Paul of the cross and nine days' prayers." On the Saturday following her second visit to the Monastery her speech returned, and she has had no trouble since. That's the way her story goes, at least, and she ascribes the cure to the D. D.'s and not to the disciples of Æsculapius.

FELL FROM A ROOF.

A Tinner Meets With an Accident—Serious Results Feared.

On Saturday afternoon a young man named Adam Schoenig, a tinner by occupation, was engaged making some repairs to the water spout on the roof of a house on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, and while moving from one place to another he slipped and fell to the sidewalk beneath. He was picked up and carried into the house and Dr. Kirks and several other physicians summoned, who found that one of his legs was broken, he had sustained internal injuries and was besides severely bruised. After the injuries were attended to he was removed to his home on Third street, near Chestnut street. His condition last evening was considered rather critical, although hopes of his recovery are entertained.

A POLICE RAID.

A Party of Italians Arrested for Singing and Dancing.

Last night between ten and eleven o'clock some of the residents of Virgin alley called upon officer Thomas Keefer to order a party of Italians to desist from playing music, singing and dancing. The officer was informed that the house in which this disorderly conduct was being enacted was on Virgin near Cherry alley. After convincing himself that the complaint was well grounded Keefer informed Lieutenant Linton, who determined to make a raid on the house and arrest the noisy inmates. In a few minutes he had succeeded in finding Officers Keefer, Paisley, Welch and Hoffmyer and the party started on their errand. When the house was reached the officers opened the door of the basement and on entering found the festivities at their height. An olive complexioned, liquid eyed son of Italy was seated in a corner of the room playing dance music on a large accordeon, while the floor was covered by five couples who were in the midst of the mazes of a round dance. The sudden appearance of the officers checked all the fun in an instant and an attempt was made to stampede. This was, however, frustrated by the officers who watched every means of egress. The women were allowed to depart, but the men were ordered to put on their coats and proceed to the lock-up. Five were thus placed under arrest. At the Central Station House, Acting Captain Campbell found himself in an amusing dilemma. As each of the prisoners gave their names, which they *did freely*, they were so essentially Italian that "Dave" found his orthography altogether faulty and had to fall back upon all sorts of devices to record each prisoner. After the names had all been taken down each of the prisoners left up $15 for his appearance at half-past seven o'clock this morning. It was a noticeable fact that every one was provided with large rolls of money, and appeared only too glad to "deposit" rather than be locked up.

A POOR SHOT.

How a Young Lawyer Put a Bullet Through His Hand.

One day last week a young limb of the law, indulged in a little pistol practice in Volkman's barber shop on Market street, which did not terminate by any means to his satisfaction. The young gentleman produced his revolver, as alleged, to show it to a person in the shop, and stated that his powers as a marksman were far above the average. While explaining with what precision he was able to hit a mark, the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through his hand and lodging in the panneling of the wall. The wound, which was promptly dressed, is still very painful and the young lawyer has to carry his hand in a sling. He won't brag about his marksmanship for a time to come.

MT. SEWICKLEY.

The Enthusiasm Still High—The Attendance Increasing—A Spiritual Harvest—Saturday and Sunday's Services—Preaching, Prayers and Penitents—The Meeting Remarkably Successful.

MT. SEWICKLEY, August 23, 1874.

The services since my last letter have been of the most interesting character, indicating that before the meeting closes much good will be done and many souls converted.

Saturday opened rather gloomy, it having rained the night previous, but with all the gloom and dreary appearance of the encampment, there was a good feeling prevailing and when the trumpet sounded for the exercises of worship, there could be seen coming from every tent, people, anxious to participate in this religious duty. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. McGuire.

The experience meeting at eight o'clock was a most memorable one; many embraced the opportunity of testifying of the goodness of God and all were impressive, particularly that of Hon. James L. Graham, who related some of his experiences, in public and religious life. This and other testimonies of similar spirit made the meeting one of a very effective character.

The half-past ten services were conducted by Rev. E. M. Wood, of New Brighton, who preached from the words, found in 8 and 9 verses, 1st chap. of St. Peter.—"Whom having not seen, ye love," &c., &c., the topic of his discourse being, "Faith in Christ." It was an earnest appeal for the sinner to have faith in the power of Christ to save.

The children's meeting at half past one was conducted by Rev. J. R. Mills; the singing being under the leadership of Mr. John Burgess. Rev. E. B. Snyder delivered an impressive address to the children.

At the same hour a ladies prayer meeting was held in the chapel, which was conducted by Mrs. Rev. Edwards.

The three o'clock services were conducted by the venerable Father Hudson, who preached an excellent sermon, impressing many with the necessity of securing a new life. He chose for his text, Luke 23:42-43. "And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me, &c., &c." The sermon was more effective by its coming from this good old ministerial toiler, who for fifty-four years has done all in his power to win men to the truth.

A young ladies' prayer meeting was held in the chapel at half-past six. At the same time a young mens' prayer meeting was in progress at the preaching-stand, conducted by Mr. Andrew Ellis. The preaching stand in the evening was occupied by Rev. J. McGuire, who delivered an exhortation, the powerful effects on the congregation being made known when the invitation for seekers of religion to come and be prayed for was given, and many responded to the call. The meeting closed at half-past nine, everything was the best day of the season at Mt. Sewickley thus far.

A pleasant diversion from the usual exercises was the singing by Professor Horner of a song entitled "The railroad hymn," and the effect on the audience was apparent by the hearty "amens" which were heard throughout the congregation.

This, Sunday, morning opened very threateningly and by nine o'clock we had some very heavy showers, which thoroughly laid the dust which had became very annoying. The religious zeal of the cottagers were not damped in the least.

Sunday is always considered the big day at campmeeting and people flock in by crowds. As early as yesterday morning the trains were heavily laden with passengers for Mt. Sewickey campmeeting, which kept up all day, even to the last train at midnight. This morning the steamer "McCormick" brought a large number. It would be difficult to estimate the number of people on the ground to day. With all the immense crowd, however, the best of order prevails, and everything is quiet and serene.

The exercises of worship were largely attended this morning.

The experience meeting was a good one, the circle was erected over the forward portion of the auditorium being sufficient to accommodate attending from the rain, which began to fall. The majority of the speakers were young men.

At ten o'clock it was found necessary, on account of the rain, to suspend services for the rain, to divide the congregation and have two sermons preached at the same hour. One portion occupied the new chapel, where Rev. J. M. Swan preached a very good sermon from the 16th verse, 1st chap. of Romans, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," &c. The chapel was well filled and the greatest interest taken in the sermon. The other portion remained at the preaching stand and listened to an excellent discourse from the text by the Rev. J. R. Mills, his text being found in 24 Cor. 8:9: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c., &c. The same grace evidences of deep thought, careful study, and care in its preparation, as did the one of the best preached on the grounds this year.

A little coincidence is connected with Rev. Swan's preaching in the chapel this morning. It was his wife's text for the first sermon on the Mt. Sewickley camp ground, and he was the first to preach in the chapel.

Childrens' meeting was very largely attended this afternoon, and deep interest taken. It was under the direction of Rev. J. R. Mills, who is conducting the meetings so successfully. An address was made by Mr. John F. Drake, which delighted his audience of "little folks." One of the very best sermons that have been preached, was delivered by Rev. E. B. Snyder this afternoon. He preached from Matthew 6: 33. "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The preachers on the stand to day are Revs. Hudson, Nesbitt, Lynch, Snyder, Mills, McGuire, Kessler, Mitchell, Woods, Taylor, Edwards, Ross, Swan, Hopkins and others.

The singing to-day is the best we have had, it is under the leadership of John Burges, whose voice still retains the strength of the "days of yore." He is ably assisted by Prof. Horner, Ross, W. Drum and others, who make the woods ring with the songs of praise.

At 7:45 P. M. Rev. Wm. Lynch of Beaver, from Luke 15 chap. 10 verse. It was a soul stirring sermon, and carried the audience by storm. Many came forward for prayer.

One thing we must not overlook, a lovely basket of flowers in the Ministers stand—with a magnificent "lily" as a center, around which are clustered the most elegant flowers. Great credit is due the designers. Notwithstanding the rain, so glorious a time religiously, and socially, has seldom been seen on Mt. Sewickley.

BERT.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting.

SUNDAY SERVICES—THE WEATHER—LARGE ATTENDANCE—GOOD ORDER—FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CASTLE SHANNON, August 23, 1874.

This morning the break of day revealed the fact that the weeping clouds were pouring forth their contents on the sylvan solitude, and the entire encampment was enveloped in gloom. The camp ground wore a look of disappointment. An early hour, however, the people began to make their way to the leafy grove, and before the hour of public service had arrived a goodly number were on the ground. At 8:30 A. M. a prayer meeting was held under the leadership of Rev. E. A. Brindley, which lasted an hour. At 9:30 an experience meeting, conducted by Rev. J. W. Edie, of the Third Methodist Church, this city, was begun, which lasted until 10:30, when Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church, on Fifth avenue, ascended the pulpit, and introduced the public services of the forenoon. He announced as his text I. Timothy, 3:16. He began by saying that his theme was one vague in reference to the revelation of the true character of God. Christ manifested the love of God to the laboring and suffering classes of the world by His life, teachings, miracles, death, resurrection, and triumphant ascension to heaven. He was justified by the Spirit, and was seen of angels. They saw Him at His birth—at His temptation—in Gethsemane, on Calvary, in the tomb, witnessed His resurrection, and ascended His glory. He was preached unto the Gentiles—broke down the walls of separation—opened the gates to the world, and was believed in by men. Our faith in Him is founded in Him, and through Him have died triumphantly, and have gone to their reward. Christ was received up into glory, to prepare a place for and make intercession for us—to send the comforter, and to convince the world of sin. He will never be satisfied until His people are all gathered home to dwell with him. He closed by referring to the glorious character of the Son—His love for the world and the provisions he has made for the salvation of men. The sermon was one of the best of the eloquent preacher's life, and was truly a success.

After dinner the rain ceased falling, and the crowd began to increase until it reached in numbers, near two thousand. A prayer meeting was held at 2:30 P. M. which lasted until 3:30, when Rev. J. H. Hall preached an interesting discourse from Numbers 24, 17, after which the sacrament was administered to about five hundred communicants.

Mrs. Youngson, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke to an appreciative audience at 6:30 P. M. She is also expected to be present at the meeting on Wednesday.

The order was excellent, and the interest was so great that by request the exercises will be continued on Sunday. During the present week a number of special services will be held. On Wednesday the entire day will be devoted to the interests of Temperance, and a number of speakers from the city will be in attendance. On Friday a children's meeting will be held, both in the morning and afternoon. Thus far the meeting has been abundantly prosperous, and still promises to increase in interest.

V.

PLENTY OF WATER.

Alleghenians Having a Glorious Time—The Luxury of Bathing Again Enjoyed.

"Water! water! bright water for me,
And foaming beer for the debauchee."

PAUL.

For some five weeks nine-tenths of the people of Allegheny have been deprived of their usual summer bath, owing to the want of water; the aqueous fluid, coupled with the prohibitory order of Superintendent Paul, preventing bathing, washing of pavements and sprinkling of streets. Indeed there was hardly enough to meet the stringent necessities of domestic life. On Saturday however the new engine that had for so long a time been refusing to do its duty, started off in fine style and before many hours had lived and died, the good people of Allegheny learned that they were at liberty to use all the water they wanted. Then came the trouble. Every man, woman and child desired a bath, and of course each one wanted to bathe first. Those who were so unfortunate as to have no bath rooms of their own, tried to borrow the use of their neighbor's and when declined, on the score that the owners wanted to see how they looked themselves, they at once hunted up all the buckets, tubs, in fact nearly everything that had a capacity for holding water, and the result was that during all of Saturday night and on Sunday morning, the gutters were flowing deep with streams of limpid water. A gentleman who had been attending the Sunday School Convention at Fair Point got home on Saturday evening, and it is said that he absolutely failed to recognize his bath children. A good, square washing had so changed their facial appearance that the "extra portion" knew not his own flesh and blood.

Unless another accident occurs Paul will not be under the necessity of inditing further epistles to the Alleghenians, nor will there be another decline in the demand for soap. The engine is now working gracefully and smoothly, and pumping into the reservoirs seven and a half millions of gallons per day.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Judge McCandless on the Bench.]

In the case of Lindsay, Sterrett & Co., *et. al.*, vs. Andrew Brentano, on petition of petitioning creditors, Marshall Hall, was appointed provisional assignee of debtor's estate. Mr. R. Raymond for petitioning creditors.

In the case of Dawson & Ralfe vs. Collins, Pool & Co., alleged bankrupts of Oil City, the petition of W. A. Shrevy, creditor, for an injunction against J. M. Shorf and Wm. P. Clark, was argued by Mr. Bredin for and T. H. Patterson contra. The injunction was refused.

In the case of Henry D. Kine, Bankrupt, Butler county, the petition to revoke adjudication and discontinue proceedings in bankruptcy, was referred to Register Sheffer to report. S. C. Schoyer for petition.

In the matter of J. B. Sneathern & Co., vs. J. B. Sleeb & Co., alleged bankrupts, Pittsburgh, a motion to dissolve restraining order against J. H. Hopkins, trustee, was partially argued by Mr. Leazear and Mr. Hopkins for and C. C. Montooth, Esq., and hearing adjourned until the 3d of September.

Common Pleas.

[Judges Stowe and Collier on the Bench.]

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel Alexander Ross, a petition *de lunatico inquirendo* presented, and C. E. Taylor, Esq., appointed commissioner.

In the case of Ann Mullen et al. vs. the city of Pittsburgh, the hearing was adjourned until August 28th.

John Bahmer filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Rosetta Bahmer. Subpœna awarded.

Wilhelmin Hefling applied for a divorce from her husband Frederick Hefling. Ashbridge.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel., vs. Mary Ann Zehnder, a petition presented and a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* awarded, and Geo. F. Gilmore, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

In the matter of the application of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association for a charter, final order was made.

A. W. McCarthy for use vs. O'Hara and wife, James H. Porter appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

Orphans' Court.

(Judges Stowe and Collier on the Bench.)

Estate of the minor children of Martha K. Duncan, deceased. Petition of John W. Duncan, guardian of Sarah F. Duncan, minor, for leave to mortgage the real estate of his ward. Order made. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Wm. Keyser, deceased. John C. Newmeyer, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of the administrator to and among the heirs of decendent.

Estate of Edward Dithridge, deceased. Report of sales made and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Sarah Pugh, deceased. Bond of Administrators filed for faithful application of proceeds of sale approved. Report of sale made, presented and confirmed.

Estate of James Muskingen, deceased. Petition of Administratrix. Bond filed, approved and order made for sale of real estate of decedent or payment of debts.

Estate of James Burgan, deceased. Petition presented and filed, and decree and order made for sale of real estate of decedent for the payment of debts.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The Case of the West Penn Railroad Company Against the Columbia Conduit Company—The Arguments on Saturday.

In the District Court on Saturday before Judge Kirkpatrick the argument was to have been had on the application of the Columbia Conduit Company for leave to file a bond in the District Court, to secure the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company from any loss that might accrue to them from the laying their pipes under the tracks of the Railroad Company, and for the appointment of viewers to assess damages. On motion of John Hampton, Esq., who represented the Railroad Company, and on consent of counsel of the counsel for the Conduit Company the argument was postponed until next Saturday, when it will be heard before a full bench.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The parties then repaired to the Common Pleas Court, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench. Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell proceeded to present the complainant's side of the suit in equity, which the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed against Arnold Hertz and the Columbia Conduit Company on Tuesday last.

Mr. Dalzell opened the case by reading the bill in equity and a number of affidavits from J. Bayard Geyer, Engineer of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, William Anderson, city editor of the *Commercial*, M. E. Olmstead, corporation clerk in the office of the Auditor General, and others, setting forth that

Mr. Woods, on the part of the defendants, presented the answers of both Hertz and the company, in which the allegation that Hertz's pipe was ever intended to be used by the Conduit Company was flatly denied, and the affidavit of the President of the Conduit Company, as well as that of the Secretary, was offered in substantiation of the statement.

The Court was inclined to think that it was not the proper time now for Hertz to insist on the laying of his pipes. Whenever he should rebuilt his tank and have use for the pipe, then would be the time to have the matter settled. As the case stood at present, it was inclined to grant an injunction. This injunction, the Court stated, was only granted to meet the circumstances, and the defendants at the proper time would have leave to move a dissolution of the injunction, when the case would appear in proper shape and at the proper time.

BOATING NEWS.

Topics in Aquatic Circles in This Neighborhood.

Articles of agreement have been signed for a boat race on Saturday next, a distance of three miles, for one hundred dollars a side, on the upper Monongahela course, between Henry Sweitzer, of the Sheridan club, and Nick Lehberger of the Juniata club. Both men are good oarsmen. On Saturday, September 12, a contest will come off on the lower Monongahela course between Newton Feighley and Jno. A. Snyder for a purse of two hundred dollars. Feighley has also challenged Brown, of the Columbia crew to row him an other race for either $250 or $500 a side. The last contest between these two men on the Allegheny river was not satisfactory, owing to the fact that the referee decided it to be a draw when Brown's friends considered he had fairly beat his opponent. Between four and five o'clock next Saturday afternoon a skiff regatta will come off on the Allegheny course. Twelve double skiffs will be entered, the entrance fee being one dollar each. Application blanks can be had at Riley's boat-house below the Hand street bridge after 6 o'clock Thursday evening. News received here from Halifax says that Brown is willing to row Egn. Morris over the same course on which he rowed Hosmer, with Sheriff Morris also received a dispatch from the secretary of the Halifax Rowing Club stating that they would give him one hundred and fifty dollars to come on there, but said nothing about meeting him anywhere else. Morris telegraphed back that he would give Brown four hundred dollars to come here. He considers their offer as being entirely too small.

Last evening the Duquesne four-oared crew started on their water for the regatta that comes off there about the first of September. They won the prize cup last year.

THE MORTALITY RECORD.

Number of Deaths in the City Last Week.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last was seventy-eight, being twenty less than during the corresponding month of last year. The largest number of deaths, nineteen, from any one disease, it will be observed, resulted from cholera infantum. Over half the entire number were under two years of age. Dr. Sutsey, Physician to the Board of Health, makes statistics as follows:

Abscess of liver, 1; accident, 1; accident by drowning, 1; accident by railroad 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 2; brain, softening of, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer of lip, 1; cholera infantum, 19; consumption, 6; marasmus, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 3, convulsions, 2; cystitis, chronic, 1; diptheritis, 1; diarrhea, 2; dysentery, 2; epilepsy, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, typhoid, 2; fever, scarlet, 11; gastro enteritis, 1; heart, valvular disease of, 1; hemorrhage, 1; liver, congestion of, 1; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 2; paralysis, general, 1; premature birth, 2; prostatitis, 1; sunstroke, 1; suicide, 1; tabes, mesenteries, 1; uremia, 1; whooping cough, 5. Total, 78.

White, 76; colored, 2.

Married, 12; single, 64; widows, 1; not stated, 1.

Under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 2 years, 18; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 7; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 4; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 1; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 2. Total, 78

United States Patents.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the Week Ending August 21st, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Mess. Hill & Dodge, No. 505 F Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

153,671.—Davices for handling metal at the Rolls.—Orvills C. Dewey, Wheeling, W. Va. Filed Mar. 11, 1874.

153,678.—Packing for Pistons of Air-Brakes.—Ebenezer W. Lippincott, Grafton, W. Va., assignor of one-half his right to C. W. White, same place. Filed June 3, 1874.

153,716.—Extension Ladders. — Melvin N. Lovell, Erie, Pa. Filed June 18, 1874.

153,728.—Casing Spears for Artesian Wells.—Jerome S. Munger, Beaver, Pa. Filed June 13, 1874.

153,804.—Lathe Attachments for Cutting Screw-Taps.—Henry E. Boyd, McKeesport, Pa., assignor to himself and Jas. Wool, same place. Filed July 7, 1874.

153 833.—Railroad Steam Boilers.—John C. Kilgore, Sharpsburg, Pa., assignor to the Eclipse Steam Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed Apr. 18, 1874.

153,842.—Car-Wheels.—Henry Nycum, Uniontown, Pa. Filed May 16, 1874.

153,843.—Vehicle Wheels.—A. N. Price, Warren, Pa. Filed Feb. 20, 1874.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

A. VanKirk to Emelius Smith, March 2 1874; lot on Hill street, McKeesport, 30x175 feet. Price.....$1,675

John Mendell to James McPherson, April 1, 1874; lot in Sawickley township, containing 20 acres, 2 rods and 27 perches. Price $1,650

Addison Lysle to William Pore, July 1, 1874; lot on Page street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 25x160 feet. Price.....$1,400

William Pore to Robert Q Taggart, August 7, 1874; portion same lot as above, 2 feet 8 inches by 160 feet. Price.....$150

Jane P. Lynch to David H. Lynch, August, 1874; lot on Fourth street, McKeesport, 60 feet 9¾ inches by 144 feet 3¾ inches. Price.....$500

C. Berringer to Christina K. Kunzail, June 22, 1874; lot on Chartiers street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 20x78 feet. Price.....$2,500

John W. Morrison to William F. Herbert, August 12, 1874; lot in Kilbuck township. Price.....$3,600

BUTCHER'S RUN.

The Sanitary Condition of the Flooded District—A Denial of the Allegations of Increased Mortality—A Sensible Suggestion from the Street Commissioners.

The question of the sanitary condition of the Butcher's Run district recently flooded, is just now engaging some attention. Statements have been made to the effect, that the atmosphere in the locality was so contaminated that it caused an usual amount of sickness and swelled the mortality list to a frightful degree. A representative of this paper, desirous of gaining some information on the subject, embraced an opportunity to interview Street Commissioner Tyson on Saturday evening. The lively and efficient commissioner was just from the field, and in reply to an inquiry said: "It isn't true; the case is not rightly represented."

"Captain, you've been working up there and ought to know something about it."

"I *do* know something about it, and I say the Butcher Run district is in a cleaner condition now than it has been for the last two or three years. [We have gone over the place carefully, and have used lime and carbolic acid very liberally, so that the district has been thoroughly disinfected. Every yard and every cellar, in the entire district has been cleaned out with but one single exception. I consider the district very clean now."

"Yet it is said the air is fearfully overloaded with fragrance anything but pleasant and healthful."

"Well, that's a mistake. The atmosphere is not so diseased breeding as that. I believe the report of the Health Officer will show that the mortality there is nothing above the general average of the summer season or any other part of the city now. I haven't heard of such sickness as has been alleged."

"There are bad odors, however, you say?"

"No, I don't. It may be that in some places the stench from the offal of slaughter-houses is offensive, but it is not any worse than it has been at other times. But so far as any impurity in the atmosphere from the effects of the flood, I can say there is none of it. We have deodorized, disinfected, cleaned out the whole place."

"Well, now, wouldn't it be a good time to go a little further and stop the stench from the slaughter houses?"

"I've been talking for some time about that. You see the butchers allowed the offal from the slaughter houses to run off into the run. When the water is high this makes little difference, but when the water is low the refuse